The Observer and Gazette.

OBSERVER ESTABLISHED 1825.
GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1873.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

NEW SERIES: VOL. I.—NO. 51.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

Office: 17 and 19 Green Street, next to Overbaugh House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Bereavement.

I cannot make it seem that she is dead;
I wake up in the night and call to her—
Stretch out my hand to touch her little head,
Thinking that in her sleep I heard her stir,
And find, alas! that there is nothing there,
Where I had thought my child, but empty air.

Upon my breast I often feel her hands,
And their warm touches thrill me with swift bliss.
"Oh, little child," I cry, "God understands
What mothers feel when little ones they kiss!"
And put out eager arms to clasp to me—
A child of shadows and of memory.

When I forget the silence round the spot
Is that strange silence following after death,
I hush the boys: "Tread softly—wake her not."
They look at me and say, with awe-hushed breath,
"Why, baby's *dead!* Did you forget it?" No,
But love rebels, and will not have it so.

I feel her presence with me, day and night;
Just now, in the still twilight, she was here,
I thought, although the child was out of sight—
In that room yonder, but so near
I heard her laughing in low, childish glee:
The sweetest sound earth ever had for me.

I called her to me, and I felt her eyes
Upon me, as of old, but could not see
Her face, bright with the glory of new skies,
And yet I knew that she was near to me,
And then the thought came that a mortal's eyes
Are ever blind to things of Paradise.

But some day I shall see her as she is;
The blindness will be gone, and I shall cry,
"Oh, little child, come back to mother's kiss!"
And then, oh, then, I think that when I die
This thought will make me strong all pain to bear,
Heaven's but a step ahead, and she is there!

—*Eben E. Rexford.*

A Summer Silence.

It is still, so still,
Here in the shadow of the brown old mill!
Hushed in the noon-day quiet, like a gem,
Slumbers the pool within the forest's hem,
And lazily the cattle lift their eyes
In the calm wonder of half surprise,
When a lithe squirrel dropping down a tree
Almost disturbs their placid reverie.

And yet the heart of all the silence lies
Revealed, within the miller's daughter's eyes,
Now, while she stands and dreams beside the door,
And waits his coming, as so oft before,
The wheel stands quiet, and the mid-day rest
Brings her the greeting that she loveth best.
Hush! her's the silence full of tenderest bliss,
That waits its breaking, in her lover's kiss!

—*Rebecca Perley Reed.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Five shocks of earthquake were felt at Winfield, Iowa, Tuesday night.

Frank S. Humphreys was hanged in Macon Ga., for the murder and rape of two ladies.

There was a slight shock at Summerville on the 23rd, and possibly two during the night.

A terrible explosion at Giant Powder Works near West Berkley, Cal., occurred on the 23rd inst.

Argument for a new trial in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists will be heard next Friday.

The President has appointed Thomas F. Pettus, of Mississippi, to be U. S. Consul at Ningpo, China.

Owing to the depression in the cotton trade, several of the Bolton cotton mills in England are running on short time.

A. D. Dowes, a merchant at Creswell, N. C. was shot and killed by burglars whom he caught breaking into his store.

A mysterious tragedy is reported from London; a man found in a compartment car with his head crushed; there is no clue to his assailant.

A special train recently left Augusta, Ga., for El Paso, Texas, loaded with two-story ready-made frame houses, complete in sections, ready for erection.

The relief committee in Charleston say that more money is needed to put in habitable condition the homes of persons who are unable to repair their buildings; six hundred buildings out of seven thousand have been inspected and the damage estimated at $2,000,000.

Spain has demanded from France the expulsion of Ruizzorella from French territory. The French Cabinet on the 24th discussed the demand and separated without being able to agree to the proper answer to make to Spain It was resolved to submit the matter to President Grevy.

A train laden with German soldiers, returning from Strasburg and Alsace, after having completed their three years' service, collided with another near the Berlin depot. Three of the soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. The collision was caused by the misplacing of a switch on the 24th inst.

The Culpepper Democratic Convention met on the 23rd at Alexandria, Va., at 12 M. with Gen. McComb, of Louisa, as chairman. Committees on organization, resolutions, &c., were appointed and a recess taken till 2 o'clock. The convention reassembled at 3 P. M. After discussion the majority rule was adopted. Gen. W. H. F. Lee was nomitated for Congress on the first ballot and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Early on the morning of the 23rd the American schooner *Jane*, James Keunard master, with coal, went ashore on Dixle Island, off the entrance to Mobile bay. The mate came ashore for assistance, but could not get back for hours. The captain and two men took refuge in the rigging. Tug boats went to her reacue, and brought them off. The cook is missing. The vessel will be a total loss. Value $4,000, partly insured. The cargo is valued at $1,500.

Wm. Feeny, a New Orleans politician, lately entrusted with the superintendency of the street paving in that city, was arrested in Chicago on the 22nd inst. The scarcity of circulating coin in the treasury of the Crescent City caused city employes to be paid off in vouchers, which passed as marketable paper with bankers, who were eager to handle it at a discount. The vouchers for street pavers were turned over to Feeny for distribution, and it is alleged that he sold them to a firm of brokers, realizing $2,800, and fled north. To render the vouchers negotiable it was necessary that the names of the persons in whose favor they were drawn should appear on the paper, and it is charged that Feeny forged them.

BATTLE OF THE BROTHERS.

IMMENSE CROWDS TO HEAR THE TAYLOR CANDIDATES.

Peculiar Features of the Novel Contest in Tennessee—Discussing Politics Arm-in-Arm and Fiddling in Duet.

The remarkable gubernatorial canvass in Tennessee has made the participants in it the most prominent men in the State at the present time. Robert and Alfred Taylor are the two oldest sons of the Rev. N. G. Taylor, an old and well-known minister of the Northern Methodist Church, who has lived the greater part of his life in the extreme northwestern counties of the State, and been actively engaged in farming and preaching. He is a pronounced Prohibitionist, but only stepped into politics once, when he was elected to Congress from the First district, and was succeeded by Roderick R. Butler. He has since lived quietly, and neighbors tell of him that he does less preaching during an off year than when one of his sons is running for office. Robert and Alfred are both men of stalwart mould and good intellect. Physically they are both striking, both heavily built; but "Bob" is fully eight inches taller and of much more commanding presence. Their heads are large and well made, and set firmly on their shoulders. Alf. is of very stocky build, and not much over five feet, while his Democratic brother will measure fully six feet, and weighs considerably over two hundred pounds. The eyes of both are black, those of Bob full of fire and sympathy, while those of his brother are more quiet an l more piercing. Their complexions are the same, swarthy, but the character of each face is given it by the eyes.

In disposition they differ greatly, Alf being phlegmatic and thoughtful, while his elder brother is lymphatic, magnetic, fond of telling jokes, of which he has a great stock, always being able to knock out argument with a funny story. This makes him the more popular of the two, regardless of party affiliations. His influence over the crowd is wonderful, and his election to Congress in a strong Republican district, which never before or since sent a Democrat to Congress, is still talked of as the time "Bob" Taylor fiddled his way into Congress. Both brothers are accomplished fiddlers, and already fiddles are being brought in as a post-oratorical amusement for the curious crowds that gather about them. Until of late the speaking has been in Republican strongholds, but at Tullahoma the first Democratic stronghold was assaulted in East Tennessee. Both were treated with the utmost courtesy. Recently, however, there was some disposition to guy the Republican candidate, which the Democratic brother silenced by rising and saying: "The man who insults my brother insults me."

At McMinnville they were greeted by the largest audience ever gathered in Warren County, and were listened to with the utmost attention. Partisans of each had made the most extensive arrangements for the reception, and the opposing cavalcades formed and escorted the brothers to the hotel. Roses, red and white, were worn by everybody in McMinnville. It is strange, by the way, that the white rose has become the Democratic emblem. A peculiar characteristic of the brothers would seem to dictate the reverse. As mentioned, both have swarthy complexions, both are extremely sensitive, but when sensitiveness is touched they are affected exactly opposite. Bob turns red, fiery red, in the face, while Alf. gets ashy pale when wounded or angry. Last night for the second time during the canvass they slept under different roofs. This was due to arrangements made by the respective committees of reception.

Bob was now enjoying his stronghold, and his name was on many lips. The peculiar enthusiasm this man arouses manifested itself at every turn. It is spontaneous, irrepressible and remarkable, without parallel in the history of Tennessee. The features of this novel and great debate—for great it has been in the fullest sense of the word—flashes from town to town with lightning rapidity. In no section has this been more strikingly demonstrated than in that which the brothers are now traversing. Democrats are excited to fever heat over the brilliant campaign of their leader, the fame of which has found its way to other States. Republicans and Democrats agree that never have Republican doctrines received a better exposition than is made by Alf. Taylor.

The duel of brothers grows more exciting, but is still upon the broad plane of principle, not personality. At Morrison three Democrats, fresh from their country homes, walked up to the Democratic leader and presented him with garlands of wild flowers, daisies and roses blending with violets and heliotrope. Bob was touched by the tribute, and with "God bless you" bade them farewell. He framed a boutonniere from the blossoms and wore it at McMinnville.

At McMinnville a magnificent reception awaited the Democratic nominee. Democrats shouted themselves hoarse at the presence of their young leader. They rushed into the car and half overpowered him. They cheered him and patted him on the shoulder. They called him "Bob" and called him Governor, and half pulled and half carried him out on the platform, where was a struggling mass seeking to speak to him. Finally the procession formed, and through the streets to the hotel it was a triumphal march. The speaking was well attended and both attracted the favorable comments of their partisans. No new points were developed by either.

At Dayton, in Rhea County, which is decidedly close on a full vote, hundreds turned out to give the rival brothers an ovation. Bob Taylor wore the white rose and Alf. the red. The cue has been caught up from place to place, and now a man's politics can be seen by the color of the rose or rosette which adorns the lapel of his coat. It is a reminder of the contests of the houses of York and Lancaster, only in this case the single house of Taylor is involved. The gallant Bob, besides this decoration, looms up conspicuously in his now famous white hat. It goes faithfully with him everywhere, and shines forth prominently as the white plume of King Henry of Navarre before the battling French hosts at Ivry.

The latest London craze is to make a bed cover out of the backs of discarded kid gloves. The point is to use no other gloves than your own, and the lady who does this is regarded with awe. We should say so.

GOOD SHOT AND ANGLER.

Colonel Belo Tells of the Sport Enjoyed in the Adirondacks with President Cleveland.

From the New York Star.

Colonel A. H. Belo, proprietor of the Galveston *News*, who has been helping President Cleveland to fish and shoot in the Adirondacks, reached the city yesterday looking as brown as a berry. Colonel Belo was enthusiastic over his sojourn in the mountains, and thinks the President is one of the best sportsmen in the country and one of the best Presidents the nation has ever had. The Colonel usually catches croakers in the summer time, and in the fall he looks out for sheepshead. He always uses fiddlers for bait, and is considered one of the most expert fiddler hunters on Galveston Beach.

This summer he has been catching brook trout once in a while. He said the President would leave the Adirondacks at two o'clock this afternoon.

"The party will reach Albany," he said, "at six o'clock and New York at eight on Wednesday morning, if the President decides on going straight through to Washington, as he probably will, although he has not made his plans when I came away on Saturday. The hunting and fishing closed on that day as far as the party was concerned."

"How does President Cleveland compare with ex-President Arthur as a fisherman?" asked a friend of both.

"He is fully as good with the line, and a much better shot. It has been said that Mr. Cleveland uses a worm instead of a fly, but he first uses a fly to feel the appetite of the fish. If they spurn the fly, he tries the more seductive worm. He can cast a fly with neatness and dispatch, and he has wonderful luck. I never saw a man enjoy outdoor life with such zest. He seems to forget his cares, and waded right in with high topped boots and a keen scent for sport. Mrs. Cleveland seconded him, and showed her capabilities of being a frontiersman's wife as well as gracing the White House. She caught fish enough to feed the party for a month."

"How about the buck it is said the President missed?"

"No such thing; he did not miss," said Colonel Belo; "that is a campaign lie for use in 1888. The buck stopped living then and there, and he was soon rendered headless. The head was sent to a taxidermist's and will soon adorn the President's room in the Executive Mansion as a memento of the days when he went hunting. Mr. Cleveland has a quick and steady nerve, and when he pointed at anything up a tree the objective animal always came down to save trouble. He is the same man personally as officially. He gets what he wants and does not make any fuss about it."

"Did the President offer you the Austrian mission?"

"No, that was simply a romance. The matter was not broached, at least not in my hearing, and I was within hailing distance all the time. I have plenty of work to do at home, and I could not afford to go to Vienna or any other place away from Galveston. It is my opinion that the President will not fill the Austrian mission in the present unsettled condition of things in the diplomatic relations between the countries. But that is simply my own opinion and not based on any conversation between us. The question of public business or politics was not broached. Of course the President did not want to talk shop, and I had no reason to start the subject. We just went in for a good time, ladies and gentlemen all, and we had it till the season closed. The weather has been warm and delightful all along up to the last minute."

The Colonel will return to Texas in a day or two and give the readers of his paper a few fish stories.

A Famous Tree at Vicksburg.

Twenty-three years ago, one and a half miles northwest from Vicksburg, Gen. U. S. Grant received the surrender of Vicksburg and the Confederate army defending it, under a green tree, a few hundred yards from the Confederate line of defence, from Gen. Pemberton, the Confederate commander. The surrender tree, as it was called, was all cut down and carried off by relic-hunters, and even the very stump of the tree even with the ground. The United States government then erected a granite monument to commemorate the spot and event; but the relic-hunters chipped and defaced this so badly that the government removed it to the National cemetery of Vicksburg for preservation, and erected a large 120-pound gun that stands about fifteen feet high, with the inscription on it:

The surrender of Vicksburg,
July 4, 1863, to Gen. U. S. Grant,
by Gen. Pemberton.

The gun is surrounded by a low stone wall about two feet high; the numerous visitors by driving near the monument have made a deep cut or sunken road, and the rains have washed the light soils still deeper and exposed the roots of the original surrender tree under the monument.

Going and Coming.

From the New Haven Register.

"Good-by, father."

"Good-by, my son; God bless you."

And the train starts, bearing the boy away to college. The old man watches it until it is out of sight, and, brushing away the tears, turns to a friend.

"There goes my boy to get an education. I tell you, sir, it's something to have a boy like that!" and the happy father turns and getting into his wagon, which is standing near by, drives home.

A year has gone by and the same wagon is standing in the same place, and the old man with a radiant face is waiting for the train which is bringing his boy home. It comes plunging up to the depot and the boy steps down.

"Hello, gov'nor."

The old man says nothing; those careless words and that careless tone have struck him to the heart. Again there are tears in his eyes, but he does not say, "I tell you, sir, it is something to have a boy like that."

Success in floriculture depends vastly more on the care bestowed on the plants than on a large amount of money expended. Yet for all this many people will yearly spend a great deal of money on high-priced and rare plants, afterwards giving them no attention. A bed of geraniums, petunias, lantanas and other easily grown plants, if well cared for, will be more satisfactory than rare plants which require the care and attention of an expert gardener.

THE ATTACK ON SUMTER.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A Scene of Excitement in Charleston—Partly Dressed People Rushing Through the Streets.

Maj. De Fontaine, in the Southern Bivouac.

April 12th! The hour of action is at hand. It is not yet daylight, but every officer and every private in that circle of batteries is at his post. The curtains of the night are drawn aside, and as the bells of the distant city strike, one—two—three—four—a group of soldiers gather around a mortar at Fort Johnson. They little realize, however, that in those silvery notes rolling across the waters of the bay they have heard the death-knell of eighty years of peace.

Among the officers are Colonel James H. Chestnut, ex-United States Senator; Colonel A. H. Chisholm, now the editor and proprietor of a mining journal in New York, and Major Stephen D. Lee, subsequently a Lieutenant-General, the aides of Beauregard, by whom the final note was conveyed to Major Anderson. Watch in hand, they await the approach of the half hour when the signal gun is to sound the tocsin of civil war; and as the last second of the last minute is recorded upon the dial-plate, there is a flash of bright light, the thunder of a gun, and an eleven-inch shell traces its pathway toward Fort Sumter with a long, thin line of fire. Another quickly follows, and the chorus of battle is fairly opened the prelude to a mighty drama of revolution. The first of these shells was discharged by Captain George S. James, and the second by Lieutenant Hampton Gibbs.

The scene of that April morning in the city of Charleston will never be fully portrayed. Nor tongue, nor pen, nor canvas can convey an idea of the reality in all of its details. Let the reader imagine a population startled from their slumbers by such an alarm. Lights flash as if by magic from the widows of every house, and in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, an agitated mass of people are rushing impetuously toward the water front of the city. Grave citizens, whose dignity under ordinary circumstances is unimpeachable, are at the top of their speed, dressing as they run, and sending up wild hurrahs as if they must have some such safety-valve for their enthusiasm or be suffocated. There are men *sans* coats, woman *sans* crinoline, and children in their night-gowns. "The Battery," of fashionable promenade, presents a scene of *deshabille* in every style. And so, with faces pale, hair unkempt and eyes sharpened by the strange fascination of the weird spectacle, the impassioned multitude stand by the hour peering into the darkness and reading the progress of the fight by the flashing of the guns.

Our batteries had all opened, or, to use the language of Colonel Ripley, "rung their breakfast bell for Major Anderson." For nearly two hours they pounded at the walls of Fort Sumter with desperate energy, but without eliciting response. Scarcely, however, had objects on the low coast become well defined amid the shadows of the morning when, as if wrathful from the enforced delay, there suddenly poured from parapet and casement a storm of iron hail. The murmur rang through the crowd and was caught up and carried into the city: "Fort Sumter has opened fire!" The battle now raged with fury, and the fiery messengers from both sides followed each other with spiteful haste. Short, sharp reports with spurts of flame told of bursting shells in and around the beleaguered fortress, while splashes of spray or clouds of crumbled brick marked the ugly force of round shot on its face. To the spectator, no display of pyrotechnic skill could have been more attractive.

At dawn a shower of rain dispersed the throng gathered on the "Battery," but at sunrise thousands again congregated, who, with fever undiminished, watched the progress of the fight. The elegant mansions in the neighborhood were also filled with observers, while in the roadway of the board plaza were hundreds of carriages and the horsemen who had hurried to the scene from towns and villages miles away.

A single incident illustrates the enthusiastic sentiment which pervaded the entire community. Among the spectators was a decrepit old gentleman over seventy years of age. Long before day-light he had tottered to one of the wharves as a point of observation. I found him still there in the afternoon, on my return from the fortifications, and announced to him "that thus far no one was hurt." Taking me by the hand, he remarked: "Sir, I have five sons on Morris Island, and they are all that attach me to life, but I would not utter one murmur while standing over their graves if they died fighting to-day."

Wages in 1800.

The condition of the wage class of that day, says McMaster in his "History of the People in the United States," may be examined; it is full of instruction for social agitators. In the great cities unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a hand was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and paid $3 a month from May to November and $5 a month from November to May. Hod-carriers and mortar mixers, diggers and choppers, who from 1790 to 1800 labored on the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received $70 a year, or, if they wished, $60 for all the work they could perform from March 1 to December 20.

The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cents; at Lancaster, $8 to $10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with $6 in summer and $5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at 18 pence a day. None, by the month, asked more than $6. At Fredericksburg the price of labor was from $5 to $7. In Virginia white men employed by the year were given £16 currency; slaves when hired, were clothed and the master paid £1 a month. A pound, Virginia money, was, Federal money, $3.33. The average rate of wages the land over was, therefore, $65 a year, with food and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.

Promenade costumes are severely plain.

GERMAN RAILROADS.

Conductors in Gorgeous Uniforms—An Army of Officials.

Dresden Correspondence of the Country Gentleman.

I fear there would be a strike on every road in America if the employes saw the working of railroads in Germany. It seems as if the end in view were to see how many officials could be used, instead of how few; indeed, I always feel as if the aim of German rule is to find sinecures for all men. It has been a never-failing amusement to see our train arrive and depart from a station. The first impression one has, is what gorgeous uniforms! Chief in plumage and importance is the station-master. With his bright red military cap, dark blue coat with brass buttons every where a button can be stuck, velvet cuffs half up his arm, and pantaloons to match coat, he carries the dignity of the Government and does nothing but oversee. A train carrying one hundred and fifty passengers is a heavy one; there will be at least four conductors, all in green and gold military uniform. Then there is the porter, almost as brilliant as the station-master; he does no manual work except taking passengers' light traps and carrying for them (for a fee.) Then on every train is a resplendent official, the starter, distinguished by a brilliant red satchel, carrying his time book; he has his time of arrival written in by every station-master and starts the train. Then the post-office official at every station has his scarlet plumage and rarely less than three uniformed men to run the little go-cart carrying the mail from his office to the train. With us one good-sized boy would do the work of all four. The chief does nothing but strike attitudes and look as consequential as possible, after the station-master. Then there is a man especially employed to stick a little stamp on your ticket, if you stop over at a station (and woe to you if you omit this formality.) But perhaps the funniest sight of all to one used to the baggage on a Long Branch or Saratoga train is to see the handling of baggage; it looked as if six men licked stamps for every package; and with ten pieces, there were red, blue and white papers checked and handed around as if it were a State affair. The truck was in itself a load; so there were four men to lift these ten pieces on, one at the handle and an extra one to shove—*six full grown men* struggling with this load to the baggage car!—and even then a grey-headed fellow I had not seen before trotted alongside to see if the count was right. At every station is also a telegraph operator, not one of whom have I seen take a message during the time I have been in Germany.

Imagine this troop of officials running or standing about every train! You would think when it was time to start, one man could do it; but no, there are five separate operations. First, the starter blows or whistles as a signal to the station master; the latter makes a dignified wave of the hand to an official I have not noted before, the bell tapper; the tapper gives three taps, never more or less, or off goes his official head; then the starter blows a whistle for the engineer, who blows *his* whistle, and we go in solemn decorousness.

Scraps of College History.

Not much is generally known, or remembered at least, of the early history of our leading colleges. Yale was named after Elihu Yale, a native of New Haven, who afterward settled in London and became wealthy by trading in India. He gave it £200, regarded in the early part of the last century as a large sum. The college was begun at Saybrook in 1701, but removed, sixteen years later, to the present place. The College of New Jersey, founded by the Presbyterian Synod of New York State, which then comprised New Jersey, was opened in 1747, at Elizabethtown, having been chartered the year previous. It was removed to Newark in 1848 and then to Princeton. Harvard, the oldest educational institution in the United States, dates from 1636, having been founded by Massachusetts. An earnest similar attempt had been made at Williamsburg, Virginia, even before that. The spot chosen was Henrico, near what is now Richmond, in 1619, an endowment of £1,500 and 10,000 acres of land having been obtained for the proposed college; but those who came from England to undertake the work were slain by the Indians, and the project was abandoned. Seventy-three years later William and Mary was instituted. Brown University owes its name to Nicholas Brown, one of its benefactors. It was founded in 1764 at Warren, Rhode Island, and transferred six years later to Providence. Nine colleges were established before the Revolution, and nineteen before this century. Now there are several hundred, distributed through every State and Territory in the Republic. One of the first things a new Territory does, after cleaning away the trees, is to establish what it calls a university. No less sounding name would be satisfactory.

Boy Inventors.

From the Scientific American.

There are a good many inventions which are the outcome of some boy genius, and the records of the Patent Office show that quite a number of patents have been issued to minors through their guardians. The invention of the valve to a steam engine is said to have been made by a mere boy. The story runs that Newcomen's engine was in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that there was no way to open and close the valve except by means of levers operated by hand. He set on a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy (Humphrey Potter) was hired to work these levers. Although this is not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working the levers he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the same time he had to open and close the valves. He procured a strong cord, and made one end fast to the upper part of the engine and the other end to the valve lever, and the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around, and saw the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantage of his invention. The idea suggested by the boy's inventive genius was put in a practical form and made the steam engine an automatically working machine.

Read the "Battle of the Brothers."

CASTLE GARDEN.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE.

Scenes of Humorous and Pathetic Character—People in Variegated Array.

New York Correspondence Albany Journal.

The interior of Castle Garden is like a scene from comic opera. Everything is foreign. It is a great semi-circular structure with as little useless ornamentation as a Kansas barn. The floor is divided into compartments by low railings, and in each of these is a lunch counter, a few benches, and a desk that looks like an auctioneer's stand. From one compartment, or pen, to another are passage ways just wide enough to admit one person at a time. When a fresh lot of emigrants arrive the desks are moved up to the railings by these passages and all the people have to pass through and answer the questions of the inspector. The process is rapid, for at this stage all that is learned is the emigrant's name, his occupation or trade, etc. If a man is able to take care of himself he can readily show it, and when there is any doubt about it the inspector does not attempt, to settle it but passes the man along into one of the neighboring pens, there to await a further and closer examination. If in this examination the emigrant cannot show that he is prepared to make his living without becoming a burden to the community, he is taken up to Ward's Island to stay until the vessel on which he came is ready to return. He is then put on board and gets a free pass to his native land.

There are always immigrants in the garden. They are usually waiting for the departure of a train for the West. Some of them are expecting relatives to call for them, and as they wait they wander about in pairs or groups, or loll on the benches just like the choristers in an opera. The difference is that the choristers are usually arrayed in their best gowns and so present an attractive spectacle of gaily trimmed short dresses, bright faces and a general air of festivity. In the garden the short dresses are to be seen and all the unique styles of apparel known to European peasantry, but the fine colors are in the huge bundles on the floor, if present at all, and the faces bear expressions of fatigue and sadness. Women stalk about in skirts that reach just below the knees, the limbs being protected from view and the weather by heavy leather boots like those worn by Maine lumbermen. Many of the men wear knee breeches and caps with feathers. Varied are the emotions expressed by the people congregated in the garden. Watching them from the window in the secretary's office, which is one story above the floor, I saw a woman suddenly leave the lunch she was preparing for herself and several children, and rush across the steps with arms outstretched and mouth wide open in an exaggerated expression of joy. She ran full tilt into the embrace of a man who had just entered, and they hugged and kissed each other and danced up and down extravagantly for three minutes. The children came flocking about, some a little shyly, as if they were only slightly acquainted with the stranger or were only distant relatives. He gave them all hearty paternal greetings and they returned to the lunch and ate together. It were easy enough to build up a pretty romance about that scene, or about the young couple in another pen who sat with their arms about each other's waists and smiled and smiled. But what of the sounds of moaning and violent weeping from people in a room adjoining the reception hall, if the rough garden can be so dignified? Simply a family of deluded Russians who thought they were coming to a country where bread grew on the trees and houses were waiting for them. The interpreters have told them their fate—that they must return by the steamer that brought them over, for they have not a dollar among them and know no trade. They have a remote chance left to remain, for if any one appears during their stay at Ward's Island who will guarantee their support or otherwise assure the commissioners that they will not become beggars, they will be allowed to find a home in America. Immigration societies under the auspices of different nationalities are constantly on the watch to see that no worthy man gets treated unjustly through carelessness of the officials or from the immigrant's inability to explain his condition. The officers of these societies co-operate with and assist the commissioners in the discharge of their duties. It does not seem probable therefore that any cases exist where injustice has been done by returning people to their native countries.

Similarity between Mars and the Earth.

From Chambers' Journal.

Some time ago it was observed that situated at each pole of Mars there is a white patch which increases and decreases at regular intervals. This had been observed for many years before the explanation was suggested by Herschel, that it was due to the freezing of the sea, and was exactly analogous to our Arctic and Antarctic oceans. If this was true, the patch of ice would of course decrease in the martial summer and increase again as the winter came on. This was soon shown to be a fact. Thus we see that as far as regards the sea, Mars is very similar to our earth, with the exception that the proportion of land is much larger. On the earth the land is only about one-third of the area of the sea; while on Mars the land and sea surfaces seem to be about equal in extent. The land is much cut up by the water, which exists not so much in the form of a few large oceans, but rather as a number of curious-shaped, narrow inlets and channels, which intersect the continents in all directions. The bright red color of the land is a curious fact, for which no adequate explanation has as yet been suggested. Herschel considered it was due to the peculiar nature of the soil; but it certainly seems curious that in this point Mars should differ from all the other planets. The appearance of the earth seen from a similar distance would probably be a dirty green or perhaps brown. In fact, on the earth we have no soil or rock, which occurs in any quantity, of the red color which we observe on Mars. There is therefore no vegetation, unless we adopt the curious theory, advanced by a French savant, that in Mars the foliage is red. Unluckily, we have no instrument that can at all help us here; the telescope and spectroscope are alike useless, and for the present we must content ourselves with vain conjectures.

There are 20,000 houses in Berlin, in each of which from 20 to 30 families reside.

THE APACHE SCOUT.

His Traits as a Companion, a Scout and a Warrior.

Every track in the trail, mark in the grass, scratch on the bark of a tree, explains itself to the "untutored" Apache. He can tell to an hour, almost, when the man or animal making them passed by, and, like a hound, will keep on the scent until he catches up with the object of his pursuit. In the presence of strangers the Apache soldier is sedate and taciturn. Seated around his little apology for a camp-fire, in the communion of his fellows, he becomes vivacious and conversational. He is obedient to authority, but will not brook the restraints which, under our notions of discipline, change men into machines. He makes an excellent sentinel, and not a single instance can be adduced of property having been stolen from or by an Apache on guard. He has the peculiarity, noticed among so many savage tribes in various parts of the world, of not caring to give his true name to a stranger; if asked for it he will either give a wrong one or remain mute and let a comrade answer for him. This rule does not apply where he has been dubbed with a *sobriquet* by the white soldiers. In such case he will respond promptly, and tell the inquirer that he is "Stumpy," "Bill," "Tom Thumb," "Humpy Sam," or "One-eyed Reilly," as the case may be. But there is no such exception in regard to the dead. Their names are never mentioned, even by the wailing friends who loudly chant their virtues.

Approaching the enemy his vigilance is a curious thing to witness. He avoids appearing suddenly upon the crest of a hill, knowing that his figure projecting against the sky can at such time be discerned from a great distance. He will carefully bind around his brow a leaf of grass, or some other foliage, and thus disguised crawl like a snake to the summit and carefully peer about, taking in with his keen black eyes the details of the country to the front with a rapidity and thoroughness the American or European can never acquire. In battle he is again the antithesis of the Caucasian. The Apache has no false ideas about courage; he would prefer to skulk like the cayote for hours, and then kill his enemy or capture his herd, rather than by injudicious exposure receive a wound, fatal or otherwise. But he is no coward; on the contrary, he is entitled to rank among the bravest. The precautions taken for his safety prove that he is an exceptionally skillful soldier. His first duty under fire is to jump for a rock, bush or hole, from which no enemy can drive him except with loss of life or blood.

The Society Islands.

The Society Islands are a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, situated in latitude sixteen to eighteen degrees South, longitude 148 to 155 degrees West. Exclusive of inlets they comprise thirteen islands of which all but three are under French rule. The combined area of the islands is 580 miles, and the population aggregates about 20,000. Tahiti, Otaheite, is the largest island, and has an area of 120 square miles. The islands are all of the same general appearance, being mountainous in the interior, with tracks of level and fertile land stretching from the foot of the hills to the sea, and all are surrounded with coral reefs. The islands are abundantly watered, enjoy a delightful climate, and yield tropical fruits in abundance. Agriculture, however, is in a backward state, owing to the indifference of the natives to anything which calls for exertion. The French government some years ago established a botanic garden on Tahiti, and offered seeds to colonists and natives free of cost, and prizes for the finest fruits and vegetables raised. However, the prizes were withdrawn after several years as useless, no efforts being made to secure them, and, though the botanic garden is continued, there is very little demand for its seeds and cuttings. The inhabitants belong to the Malay race, and are affable, intelligent and hospitable, but sensual, fickle and idle. They have adopted European dress, and, under the influence of the missionaries, have been trained to the customs of civilization. The chief exports of the islands are cocoanuts and cocoanut oil, oranges, lime-juice, arrow-root and pearl shells, which are exchanged for cloth and other manufactured goods. There are no native manufactures carried on. The chief points of trade for the islands are Valparaiso, South America; Sydney, New South Wales; and San Francisco. The annual value of exports is about $1,000,000; the imports amount to somewhat less. The Island of Tahiti is said to have been visited by the Spaniards in 1606. Captain Cook landed on it in 1769, and also visited a number of the other islands, and gave the group the name of the Society Islands, in honor of the Royal Society in London. The first missionaries reached the islands in 1797. Their teachings seemed to make no impression upon the natives until, in 1845, the King of the islands embraced Christianity. Since then the Christian religion has been generally accepted by the natives.

The first missionaries were Englishmen and Protestants, and when two French Roman Catholic priests came to the islands, about 1840, they were seized and forced to return to their native country. This the French Government made the pretext for taking possession of the islands. There is still a native King, who exercises nominal authority, but he is simply a vassal of the French Government. There has been much dissension between the Romish and Protestant missionaries, but entire religious toleration is now secured.

A Newspaper Writer's Work.

A rapid pensman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod—sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute we must make 480 turns in each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; in a year of 300 such days, 43,200,000. The man, therefore, who makes 43,200,000 strokes with his pen is not at all remarkable. Many men—newspaper writers, for instance—make 20,000,000. Here we have in the aggregate a mark 375 miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year.

A beautiful custom is said to prevail with the natives of Java. A father, when his child is born, plants a tree, and thus signalizes the birth.

Observer and Gazette.

G. G. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT,
W. N. H. SMITH,
THOS. S. ASHE,
A. S. MERRIMON.

FOR CONGRESS IN THIRD DISTRICT,
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
OF PENDER.

FOR SOLICITOR,
FRANKLIN McNEILL,
OF RICHMOND.

STATE TICKET FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
3d District—H. G. CONNOR.
4th District—WALTER CLARK.
6th District—EDWIN T. BOYKIN.
8th District—W. J. MONTGOMERY.
10th District—ALPHONSO C. AVERY.
12th District—JAMES H. MERRIMON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT,
DR. JOHN McCORMICK,
OF HARNETT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY TICKET.

For the Legislature—THOMAS H. SUTTON and JOHN G. SHAW.
For Clerk Superior Court—CHARLES G. CAIN.
For Register of Deeds—H. C. FISHER.
For Sheriff—NEILL McQUEEN.
For County Treasurer—WILLIAM T. TAYLOR.
For Surveyor—CHARLES JESSUP.
For Coroner—DR. J. W. McNEILL.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township—E. M. WADDILL.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Col. Alfred M. Waddell will address the people of Cumberland County at the

MARKET HOUSE

in Fayetteville, on Saturday, Oct. 30th, 1886, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at Campbellton that night at 8 o'clock, when there will be a grand rally.

Let all the people turn out and hear this gifted and favorite speaker.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The Durham Tobacco *Plant* comes to us, under its new management, bright but solid, sparkling but thorough, and, what is better than all, sincere and outspoken. Indeed, while we cannot speak from an acquaintance with the editor, we know that its proprietor, Mr. Julian S. Carr, will stamp upon its pages a broad, progressive, christian character that will make the *Plant* one of the leading journals of the State.

There is to be a convention of Northern settlers in North Carolina at our next State Fair. The *State Chronicle* grows most enthusiastic over the fact, and says that it "will mark a new epoch in the history of North Carolina." We hope it will, and we shall do all in our humble power to help along the movement. Mr. Patrick, State Immigration Agent, says that two hundred Northern newspapers will send representatives. In so large a number of newspapers as this there is certainly enough printer's ink to give the old North State a big boom, and Raleigh's citizens and hackmen will reap a glorious harvest.

We are for Cleveland and Civil Service Reform. One great argument, one that completely settles every doubt in our minds on the subject, was furnished in the late convention of the Third Congressional District held at Clinton. Mr. Wharton J. Green's boom was worked up by his clerk and several postmasters appointed through his influence. The Cumberland county delegation embraced a postmaster, who has one of the largest offices of the State, the Fayetteville office, etc., etc.—*Durham Plant.*

The new editor of the *Plant* seems to forget that he has moved out of the 3rd Congressional district, and begs the question of Col. Wharton J. Green's following in the Clinton Convention before the people of Durham. It is matter for regret that the *Plant* cannot find some other means of illustrating the beauties of civil service reform than by the effort to create a false impression in regard to Col. Green's "boom." Several counties sent their delegates to Clinton with instructions to vote "solid" for Green—Cumberland among the rest. There was no boom about the matter. A large majority of his constituents were satisfied with his course in Congress, and wished to see him renominated. The large vote of more than a majority of the convention, which he received in over three hundred ballots, is very good evidence that Col. Green had, *at least*, as respectable and influential a following as Mr. Dortch. Col. Green has gracefully yielded to the action of the convention in nominating Maj. McClammy as his successor, and both through the press and on the stump has urged Democrats to give him (McClammy) their hearty support. Therefore, we repeat, it is matter for regret that there should be any talk at this late day of his "boom" having been worked up by his clerk and a few postmasters. We agree with the *Plant* in one thing, however, and that is that Federal office-holders should let other people run the political machine. But in regard to the Fayetteville postmaster, Capt. J. B. Smith: the editor of the *Plant* ought to know that he attended the convention as chairman of the Executive Committee of this district, to which position he was appointed two years ago, before Mr. Cleveland was elected President. After calling the convention to order, the permanent chairman was appointed in Capt. Smith's place. If Capt. Smith, after this, saw fit, as a personal friend or a good citizen of Cumberland, to advocate Col. Green's cause, we do not see that civil service reform has been hurt, nor that there is any occasion for talk about "smart Alecks."

THE COLORED VOTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The colored vote of North Carolina can very safely be counted as practically solid for the Republican party at the election in November next. It has always been so in the past, and we have seen nothing to convince us that it will be otherwise this year. We hear of large numbers of colored men voting the Democratic ticket in other Southern States, but in North Carolina colored Democrats are very few, and those few are so abused and maligned by their own color and their very lives placed in such jeopardy, that we have seriously doubted the wisdom of holding out any encouragement to a single negro who showed a desire to vote the Democratic ticket. We do not suppose a Democratic candidate in all of North Carolina will appeal to the colored people for votes. It would be a thankless task if he should, and he would but have his pains for his trouble.

We have seen men suddenly converted to Republicanism who as Democrats reviled the negro and were pointed at by Republicans as chief among the "oppressors of the down-trodden race." Did the colored voters require any term of probation to show that these murderous "rebels" had been truly converted? Not a bit of it. They came to lead this party which never voted "against its color," and it seemed to be such an act of heroism that *white* men should array themselves against *their* color, that they tacitly gave them all they had—their votes. They came, not bearing gifts, but seeking them. In his blind zeal for party, the negro thought not of this, but gladly welcomed them as leaders against the hated white Democracy.

For a period of ten years the State of North Carolina has been under Democratic rule. The colored citizen has been fully recognized before the law, and all the rights to which he is entitled have been sacredly guarded and maintained by the Chief Executive. He has had every privilege that could tend to make him happy, contented and prosperous. In all these ten years of Democratic rule, we have not heard of any attempt to withhold from him that justice or protection which the laws of the commonwealth have accorded him. He has had the advantages of education the same as his white neighbor, he has voted as "early and often" as his white brother, and, in short, he has been as much a citizen of North Carolina as one of his color dwelling in New York or Massachusetts has been a citizen of the same. But for all this, will he vote the Democratic ticket? Certainly not.

Since March, 1885, the administration of national affairs has been in the hands of a Democratic President, who has faithfully kept his pledge that he would protect and recognize the colored citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges. A Democratic House of Representatives has done nothing that could be construed into legislation against the negro. But for all this, will he vote the Democratic ticket? Certainly not.

Of 6,000 people who have been fed in Charleston since the earthquake at least 5,000 have been negroes. The money contributed to Charleston was placed in the hands of *white* Democrats by North, South, East and West alike, because the people of the whole country knew that in their hands it was safe and would be distributed with honesty and impartiality, irrespective of race or "previous condition of servitude." Just after the earthquake the colored preachers of Charleston prepared a circular to send out to the country, appealing for help for the colored people. The *News and Courier*, the leading Democratic paper of South Carolina (that hot-bed of "Southern deviltry and fiendishness"), appealed to the colored people to distribute no such circulars. The white people of Charleston wanted no distinction made in their hour of trouble. Whatever money came to Charleston was to be distributed among the citizens, white and black, according to their needs. Read what the *white* Democrats of Charleston have been doing with the money entrusted to them:

In the four days that the commissary has been opened over twenty-one thousand rations have been issued, of which about *twenty thousand five hundred* have been issued to colored people. The committee will hereafter deliver the rations to the houses of those who need them, and for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the people have appointed twelve canvassers, *six* of whom are to be named by the *colored clergymen*, to whom will be intrusted the duty of visiting the different wards in the city and finding out the residences of those who need rations. To these rations will be delivered by wagons which have been engaged for that purpose.

Does this look like hatred, injustice or cruelty to the negroes? Does it prove the assertion that the Democracy of the South is leagued against the colored man, and is ready at all times to put its foot upon him? It really would not seem so. The objection may be raised that the earthquake has nothing to do with politics. Very true, it has not. But straws show which way the wind blows. The colored people of Charleston bethought themselves at once of appealing for help as a race, while the white people were even then providing for white and black alike. But for all this, will the colored man vote the Democratic ticket? Certainly not.

James G. Blaine and his associates have cried aloud and rent their hair at the cruelty and injustice perpetrated upon the poor, down-trodden colored man. They have heaped obloquy upon the heads of the hated Southerners. Notwithstanding that fact, the white people of the South have done what they thought their duty, and when the negroes have needed friends they have found them in the Democratic party. But for all this, will the colored man in North Carolina vote the Democratic ticket? Certainly not.

It is useless to bring up any arguments to prove that the proper men to hold office in this State are to be found in the Democratic party. Even such papers as the New York *Herald* and *Times* have admitted that to be the case all over the South. But for all this, will the colored man vote the Democratic ticket? Certainly not.

No sensible person questions the right of the colored man to vote the Republican ticket the balance of his days if he chooses, and if he is worthy and honest and does so with the sincere conviction that the Republican party can best administer the laws for the whole people, he is still entitled to respect. But we repeat: If he dares to exercise his right and vote the Democratic ticket, he is hounded down and abused by his race for voting "against his color." Can the few white men who are still clinging desperately to the skirts of this "color line" party expect an endorsement, by Democratic votes, of their Republican "recommendations?" Can the Independent, who looks for his main strength from this "color line" party, hope for help from Democrats? White men of North Carolina, "Ephraim is joined to his idols; leave him alone."

THE DEMOCRATS OF MOORE.

The following ticket has been placed in nomination by the Democrats of Moore county:

For Senator—Duncan E. McIver.
For the Legislature—George Wilcox.
For Clerk—D. A. McDonald.
For Sheriff—Jno. L. Currie.
For Treasurer—Jas. A. Worthy.
For Register—J. B. Cole.
For Surveyor—Martin Blue.
For Coroner—Dr. K. M. Blue.

We regret that some dissatisfaction has been created at the manner in which the nominee for Superior Court Clerk was nominated. We hope and believe, however, that all differences will shortly be adjusted, and by the meting out of strict justice to every man, the good old county of Moore will present its usual solid Democratic ranks against the now demoralized but struggling Radical party.

Moore county has made rapid strides in material advancement, and it behooves her citizens that she should be represented by men who have her best interests at heart. So, let her citizens be united and harmonious in this campaign, and see to it that Democrats fill every office, from the highest to the lowest.

During the county convention the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Franklin McNeill is eminently worthy of our support as a candidate for Solicitor, and we pledge him our hearty support.

WITHDRAWAL OF AN INDEPENDENT.

Mr. R. Z. Linney, who was an independent candidate for Congress in the 8th district in opposition to Mr. W. H. H. Cowles, has withdrawn from the canvass. We are glad of this, as Mr. Linney was entirely too good a man to be engaged in any such work. We regret, however, that Mr. Linney's war record was attacked while he was on the stump. We have it on the authority of Mr. Jas. W. Atkinson, who was himself a gallant soldier, that Mr. Linney served faithfully and bravely as a *private* in the 7th Regiment. At Downs' school house in Caswell county, Mr. Linney recently made the following announcement:

I find myself in a position that no mortal man could stand; I cannot endure the abuse and sarcasm that will be heaped upon me during the next six weeks; I am to be attacked upon my war record—good though it be—which is written and in press now; every newspaper in the State is attacking me and every State official is against me; every man in the district who can make a speech is on the stump against me, and there is no one to speak for me but myself; I have nothing before me but an overwhelming defeat and a political death—so, on leaving Taylorsville, this morning, I concluded to quit the canvass, for I am sure I could not breast the waves against such tremendous odds; in addition, this canvass would cost me a great deal of money. I would, rather than continue such a canvass, be content to make my living by plowing a little bull on a farm standing on edge; but I can do better. I have a good landed estate, a good wife, a happy family of loving children, and I will go to them and be at peace. I formally withdraw from the canvass and declare that I am no longer a candidate.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans have held their State Convention and "recommended" for the Supreme Court Hon. W. P. Bynum as Chief Justice, and Hon. R. P. Buxton and John W. Albertson as Associate Justices, with names for the various Judgeships. In the Convention only 54 counties were represented. This is about all there is of it. We have only to add that the Republican Supreme Court "candidates" come with "recommendations" that have mighty little weight. Dr. Mott, the great Republican leader, calls this Convention the "rump concern."

McCLAMMY IN FAYETTEVILLE.

A Large Crowd to Hear Our Next Representative—A Ringing Speech, Full of Good, Sound, Solid Truth.

Maj. Charles W. McClammy, the Democartic Congressional nominee for the 3rd district, spoke here last Friday night to a large and enthusiastic crowd. He was very gracefully introduced by Col. Wharton J. Green. Col. Green said that it gave him pleasure to introduce as his successor such an one as Maj. McClammy—a man who as soldier, elector and legislator had served his State and country with honor and ability. It gave Col. Green peculiar pleasure to raise his voice in behalf of Maj. McClammy for another reason:—"it was largely through his (McClammy's) noble efforts that my small majority of 450 to 500 in 1882 was increased to 5,000 in 1884." He bespoke for Maj. McClammy the full Democratic vote of the district, and especially of Cumberland. Col. Green took occasion to thank his constituents for their suffrages in the past, and in a few well-chosen words gave a brief but clear synopsis of the good work which the Democratic House of Representatives of the 49th Congress had accomplished.

Maj. McClammy, in the opening of his speech, said that in Cumberland he felt almost as much at home as in his own Pender, he saw so many good, solid Democrats and they extended to him such a hearty welcome. He hardly thought the English language could express the feelings of gratitude and pride he felt at the hearty reception old Cumberland and her gallant Representative, Green (whom they had stood by so nobly), accorded him.

The Republicans in North Carolina said there was no issue between the parties. What a humiliating confession this on the part of the Republican party, and what a panegyric upon the Democratic party, which was only partly in power. No issue! Remember the dark days of North Carolina, when an "exhausted" Judiciary allowed justice and the freedom of our citizens to be dragged in the dust by tyranny and oppression. No issue! When fraud and corruption in the Republican party, both State and National, left its blighting touch on the country. There was a new specimen in the way of a politician who, styling himself an Independent, dressed up in a brand new suit of seersucker and went out to see the people; chose a seersucker suit because it was light and cheap—but it was so very thin that it was mighty easy to see through. There was no mistaking such fellows. It was a very poor dodge on the part of the Republicans to fasten their destroying hands upon the vitals of the grand old Democratic party, which was surely bringing the country back to a peaceful and happy prosperity. The Republicans down here talked about "Prohi-bition," while even now, up in Maine, Jingo Jim Blaine and Neal Dow, the Prohibition leader, were engaged in the biggest kind of a fight, and pulling each other around by the hair quite extensively. That Prohibition cry was the most ridiculous fraud.

The Republican party showed its disposition to oppress the poor and laboring classes by the staunch support it always gave to the bondholder and monopolist, as witnessed in the land-grants of Republican Congresses, and in their legislation on the currency, which always tended to fill the coffers of the bloated bondholders and bore heavily on the already over-burdened consumer and laborer. Maj. McClammy's words on the cry of "overproduction" were most happily conceived and full of the soundest wisdom. Talk about "overproduction" a cause of the depression of business! That is the merest sham! Overproduction of shoes, when men, women and children daily walk our streets unshod! Overproduction of fabrics, when many people are naked or in rags! Overproduction of wheat, when many a poor fellow hasn't smelt a biscuit in a month! Overproduction of corn, when a workingman has to "skin" along and make a half peck of meal last him a week! Oh! what inconsistency to cry overproduction in one breath and with the next advise the young men to leave the towns and go to farming! Where is the use of making more farmers to raise wheat and corn and cotton when we cannot consume that which is already made. It is not overproduction, it is under-consumption caused by a lack of confidence and a contraction of the currency. Put out this surplus money in the Treasury, and we would soon see confidence restored and prices advancing 25 per cent. Now there is a lack of confidence all over the country, because the feeling is that prices have not yet reached bottom and capital is afraid to venture. A Democratic House of Representatives has been constantly retarded, in their efforts to remedy this state of affairs, by a Republican Senate, who cried always, "Not so fast!" Maj. McClammy aptly illustrated this want of confidence in two cases coming under his own observation. He recently took the tax list in his township, and two old farmers listed money, one to the amount of $1,600 and the other $2,200. On inquiring why they did not invest this money the answer was: "We wish to buy land, but we are afraid to buy yet. We do not believe prices have touched bottom. We shall hold on." There it is in a nutshell. Money is scarce and prices are consequently low, and those who have capital don't care to put it out on a falling market.

The Republican party raised a cry about the county government. The Democratic party had rescued many struggling eastern counties from debt and dishonor and raised their credit from 30 or 40 cents to 100 cents on the dollar. This was sufficient answer to the cry against the present system of county government.

Maj. McClammy thoroughly ventilated and discussed the leading issues of the day, and showed himself well-posted and equipped. His allusion to Tilden and the Democratic party in their refusal to take the Presidency in 1876 was fine and possessed true eloquence. Two women went before King Solomon to determine the question of who should be mother to the child. King Solomon ordered a sword to be brought and said, "Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other." The flaming sword was raised on high, but when about to descend and do its bloody work the true mother said, "O, my lord, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it." And so, when bloody revolution bared its red arm in 1876, to wrest from tyrants the liberties of the people, the Democratic party, true to their love of peace and the good of the nation, sacrificed its rights and consented to the great wrong which had been put upon them.

The speaker warned the Democrats that though the skies were bright and victory seemed sure, there was danger in apathy and indifference. Only a few weeks since on a calm and starry night, when happiness and contentment were the lot of all, and danger was a thing not dreamed of, the dreadful earthquake came, bringing desolation, suffering and death. We had a dangerous foe, who though apparently weak and disorganized might spring a mine upon us when we least expected it, and change our bright prospects of victory into disaster and defeat. The Republican party was a vigilant, watchful enemy, and Democrats should be on their guard.

After Maj. McClammy's speech Mr. J. H. Myrover was called upon and made a few remarks. Messrs. G. M. Rose, Sutton and others were called for, but did not speak. Mr. Rose excused himself, but promised to do his full duty in the coming campaign. Mr. J. B. Cook, in response to calls, made a short, but telling speech.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Necessity of Vigilance and Work.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

The interests of our county are of too much importance and the issues at stake much too grave to allow our county government, through inactivity and carelessness, to revert to Republican hands. Let no man think for a moment that victory is to be had without effort. The "stakes" we wish to gain are the retention of the government in the hands of the Democratic party. The appeal to you, fellow Democrats, to organize at once and commence work now, is to keep home government in the hands of those known to be our friends, who are identified with our every interest; men who can be held morally as well as legally responsible for every official neglect and for every official shortcoming; men who are in favor of the greatest good to the greatest number, and who cannot injure the people by their acts of omission and commission without injuring themselves, besides being held up to the scorn of an outraged and indignant people. Such men, who are thus amenable and can be held to accountability, are of the Democratic party, and it is to that party the people can safely look for continued good government and the continuation of the era of prosperity which has dawned upon us.

To secure good, honest, effective government, with as little cost as possible to the tax payers, is the great desire and need of the people. This has been guaranteed to us by the Democratic party, and if it is lost it will be the fault of those who stay at home and lift not a finger in the organization of party work, upon the idea that "It is all right," "We are safe anyhow."

Wake up, fellow Democrats, to the fact that we have a vigilant, sleepless foe to encounter; a foe that takes advantage of everything that promises aid to their party success; a foe that hesitates not to adopt any measure, scheme or plan to advance their political interests; that resort to independent moves and *third* party measures, and to every available method of warfare known or discovered, to reestablish themselves in power and again run riot in our State as they did in the dark and bloody days of 1868! To ward off such destruction to our every interest, to keep alive our hopes of wholesome government, to defend our liberties and our institutions, Democrats of Cumberland, be up and doing! To avert such a dire calamity, commence the work of organization at once. Commence in your township, your neighborhood, at home, around and about you. If your townships are large ones, divide them up into sections, half sections and quarter sections. See that every part of your townships is thoroughly organized and rally for the conflict.

Organization Is Necessary.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

Much has been said about the urgent necessity of immediate and thorough organization of the Democratic party of this county.

What does organization mean?

It means that every Democrat shall *at once* take an interest in getting the voters around and about him to bestir themselves to the importance of the coming election.

That every indifferent person be seen, talked to and persuaded to do *his part* in keeping our county under Democratic government.

That it be pointed out to him in a convincing manner that it is *his part*, not only to vote himself, but induce others to do so over whom he has a special or peculiar influence.

"What is every one's business is no one's business" is a familiar and truthful adage, and when allowed to work its own results in matters of public concern always ends in disaster or ruin. Therefore, we urge upon every man having the best interests of the county in view, and willing to do all in his power, to make it *his special business* to see that the people are properly informed of the importance of this coming election.

To see that the people are "stirred up" and interested, so that every man will see and feel that *he* must do something in order to contribute his part to the common welfare, which is but another way of expressing the success of the Democratic party.

Let no one overlook or delay the performance of some important work in the canvass, or worse still, let no one make the fatal mistake of supposing that some one else or his neighbor will attend to it. Let him see that every detail of the canvass is looked after, and the best way to do this is to attend to it in person, and without delay. This is somewhat of the work of organization, as it occurs to us; after all, it is but the "mending of political fences" and standing by the once broken places and keeping them mended.

Keep your eyes open all along the political fences in your county, and see to it that every *rail* is kept steady and in place.

The Fayetteville Cornet Band.

To the Editor of the Observer and Gazette:

This body of young men in a great measure represent the progressive Democracy of this town. They have given their time and means to the furnishing and equipment of a band that can give as good music and make as good an appearance as any band in the State, the short time since their organization being considered. They are obliging and accommodating to an extent that can rarely be found in any body of men who, in order to accommodate others, have to leave their work. This is unselfishness indeed, and their example and work in the entertainment of others is well worthy of remark, as well as emulation. Besides this they are an ornament to our town, and we can always point to "our band" with feelings of satisfaction.

They willingly went to Rockfish on the 24th with the escort provided for Maj. McClammy, and did much to enhance the enjoyment of the occasion. All honor to the boys composing the splendid "Fayetteville Cornet Band." X.

Maj. McClammy's Appointments.

Maj. C. W. McClammy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third district, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Beaman's X Roads, Oct. 1st.
Lisbon, Oct. 2d.
Carthage, Moore county, Oct. 4th.
Carter's Mills, Moore county, Oct. 5th.
Newton Grove, Sampson county, Oct. 7th.
Mt. Olive, Wayne county, Oct. 8th.
Fremont, Wayne county, Oct. 9th.
Goldsboro, Wayne county, Oct. 9th, at night.
Seven Springs, Oct. 11th.
Clinton, Sampson county, Oct. 12th.
Warsaw, Duplin county, Oct. 13th.
Kornegay's Springs, Oct. 14th.
Duplin Roads, Oct. 15th.
Smatchett, Oct. 16th.
Richlands, Oct. 18th.
Jacksonville, Oct. 19th.
Pollards, Oct. 20th.
Golden Place, Oct. 21st.
Sandy Run, Oct. 22d.
Bannerman's Bridge, Oct. 23d.
Bladenboro, Oct. 25th.
Cypress Creek, Oct. 26th.
Owensville, Oct. 27th.
Centreville, Oct. 28th.
Pt. Caswell, Nov. 1st, at 11 o'clock. Long Creek at 3 o'clock, Rocky Point at night.

Abate the Surplus.

From the New York World, Dem.

As Congress has neglected its duty of preventing a Treasury surplus by reducing the war taxes, it is the duty of the President to abate it, so far as he lawfully may, by payments upon the public debt.

The receipts of the Treasury since Sept. 1st exceeded the expenditures by $11,000,000. The surplus above the $100,000,000 reserves and the fractional silver is now above $70,000,000. There are still over $90,000,000 of uncalled three per cents. They should be wiped out, the interest stopped and the unnecessary surplus added to the available money of the country, instead of remaining a temptation to Congressional extravagance.

This government was not instituted and is not maintained to supply a profitable basis for banking. The redeemable bonds should be redeemed.

Boycotters Indicted for Conspiracy in the U. S. District Court at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25, 1886.—In the U. S. District Court four members of the Cigar Makers' Union of Binghamton were arraigned on the charge of conspiracy to injure a citizen of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured to him by the Constitution. They pleaded not guilty, and were held in $1,000 bail each for their appearance at the November term. The specific charge is that they attempted to boycott non-union cigar manufacturers, and the case is brought under section 5008, Revised Statutes. The case is of vast importance, as, if the construction of this statute, claimed to be good, is sustained by the Court, it will wipe out all boycotting of non-union made cigars throughout the United States.

Several Tribes Preparing for War on the Whites and Each Other.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1886.—A special from St. Paul says: An official letter from Fort Shaw received at Fort Snelling gives strong evidence that the Crows, Grosventres, Bloods and Piegans are preparing for stealing raids and for war, both against the whites and among themselves. Four hundred and fifty Bloods were at one time said to be moving on the Crows, but claim to be moving on the Grosventres. In the meantime the Grosventres had struck a war party of six Bloods and killed them. Horse stealing still goes on, and the report of the commanding officer at Fort Shaw shows the probable beginning of widespread troubles.

Heavy Rains—Electric Storms—Roads and Bridges Damaged.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 25, 1886.—A heavy rain visited the northern part of the lower peninsula last night and this morning. The Grand Rapids and Indianapolis bridge across Parish creek was washed away and near Reed City ninety feet of track washed out. In the neighborhood of Big Rapids there was a terrific electric storm. There are several big washouts, and trains will be delayed several days. The wagon roads in many places are impassable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate, regardless of party, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

G. W. HOCKADAY.

sept 24 te

$3,000 for 25 cts.

Insurance for One Day

WILL COST YOU

but 25 cents, and in case of your death by accident The Travelers' Insurance Company will pay your legal representative $3,000; or, if you receive injuries disabling you from attention to the duties of your occupation, will pay you $15.00 per week during the period of your disability. Secure a ticket.

$3,000 insurance one month, $4.50; one year, $15. Proportionate rates for larger and smaller amounts. Every merchant should take a ticket or policy before going North for his fall stock.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 26-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM MY SEMI-ANNUAL VISIT TO THE NORTHERN CITIES,

We offer one of the Best Selected Stocks of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS

Ever Brought to this Market.

MILLINERY GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES in Shape, Colors and Material.

The Pattern Hats and Bonnets are very TONY, and will be opened about the 7th to 9th prox.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., of Rare Beauty.

M. E. DYE.

sept 30 tf

SEED OATS and RYE,

THE BEST GRADES OF

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps, Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

sept 23 1y

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all.

GEO. BRANDT.

By

apl 22 1y july 1

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

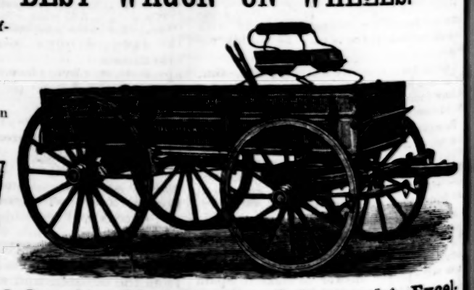
April 22 tf

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS,

And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.



Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y A. E. RANKIN & CO.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 126-tf

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. W. LILLY—Cotton.
INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE
FRANK THORNTON—Kid Gloves.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—House For Rent.
ROSE & LEAK—Fall and Winter Stock.
M. E. DYE—Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Religious Notice.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Burgaw, N. C., will preach in the Fayetteville Presbyterian church on Sunday morning next at the usual hour.

Cotton.

Cotton is being brought to market quite freely now, and Hay, Person and Gillespie streets present a lively appearance. Upward of 150 bales came over the southern extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway last Tuesday.

Hop and German To-Night.

There will be given to night at Brandt's Hall a complimentary Hop and German. The Hop to continue until 11:30 oclock, when the German will be commenced. Varalla's band will furnish music for the occasion.

We are glad to learn that this fine band proposes to locate here permanently, and we don't think they could have found a more suitable and profitable place in which to pitch their tent.

Col. Holt has Accepted.

Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance, has accepted the invitation extended him by the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to deliver the address at our next Fair. The choice of the committee was a wise one, for Col. Holt is eminently fitted to speak to farmers, manufacturers and business men generally on their needs and requirements to enable them to keep abreast with the balance of this busy, pushing world.

An Industrial Exchange.

We print to-day an advertisement of an "industrial exchange" for charitable purposes. The exchange will be conducted by a committee of ladies. They will employ a competent saleswoman, who will devote her whole attention to the interest of the enterprise. There will be no entrance fee, 10 per cent. on all sales being the profit, such profits to be devoted to charitable objects. A circular, with full particulars and names of officers, will be issued in a few days.

Danger from Shifting Trains.

The *Evening News* prints a very timely article in regard to the danger to life and limb caused by the constant shifting of trains on the track across Hay street. The *News* says:

With all the kind feelings of our people toward the rail road and its officers, there is a question coming, when and how shall the danger be obviated. It is important that immediate steps be taken, before death and damages in costs ensue, and we hope that time will be taken by the forelock, for no one can say who first will be a victim to death, or have a mangled body for life.

A boy was run over by frightened horses at the railway crossing one day last week, and we would not be surprised to hear at any time of a worse accident. Let some step be taken to remedy the matter.

Revival Work.

The revival of religion, which has been in progress at the fair grounds for over three weeks, is still going on, and is being conducted by the Rev. Thos. Newbury and Messrs. J. A. D. Boone and J. W. Atkinson. Thirty conversions have been made up to this writing, and the congregations are nightly growing larger.

On Sunday last nineteen converts were baptized at Old Ferry, and connected themselves with the Macedonia Baptist church on the east side of the river, where a protracted meeting has just closed.

Cedar Creek Baptist church closed a protracted meeting a week ago. Twenty conversion, were the result of this work.

Cumberland Union Baptist church has been rewarded for earnest work by its membership in the conversion of about thirty souls to religion.

The Scuppernong by Rail.

Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. inform us that they have shipped immense quantities of the scuppernong grape this season. These shipments have been made to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Massachusetts, Richmond, Va., Greensboro, Durham and other points in North Carolina. The grapes are shipped in the cheap splint baskets which are sold so extensively throughout the country, and answer the purpose admirably.

In taking hold of the enterprise Messrs. Huske & Co. contemplated a small business, but they find that the demand is only limited by the supply, and they have orders to ship all they can get.

Is not this an indication of what can be done in the trucking line in this section if the proper efforts are put forth? Messrs. Huske & Co., being business men, knew how to push the sale of their grapes, and such properly directed efforts might lead to like satisfactory results in the sale of other fruits and vegetables.

A "Nut" for Business Men.

The beneficial effects of *newspaper* advertising are not properly appreciated. Many indeed seem to consider money paid out for such purpose as so much "cast into the fire." The fact that every customer does not say to a merchant, "I saw your advertisement in the paper," is no evidence that buyers are not brought to his store through such medium. It is nothing but common sense to argue that what benefits and brings to the public notice one business will do the same thing for another, and it is a noticeable fact that, with perhaps a very few exceptions, the most successful and prosperous merchants in Fayetteville are those who do the most advertising. The rich and mammoth tobacco factories of Durham were built up, we might say, by the free use of printer's ink. They spend thousands upon thousands of dollars every year in advertising. Read the following from the New York *Star* in regard to *newspaper* advertising, as opposed to other plans:

Dr. George G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., who has made over $1,000,000 out of the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. For the last two years Dr. Green has not been advertising his medicine in the newspapers, but instead has been advertising by means of almanacs and on country fences. "As a result," he said, "I find that I have lost some of my business. I have tried every way, and find that the most profitable of all is newspaper advertising, so I will return to it. This year I shall spend $300,000 in advertising."

The Fayetteville Fund for Charleston.

Up to this time the amount raised by Fayetteville for the Charleston sufferers is $585.25. Of this amount, the F. I. L. I. Company contributed $125.00; amount of collection in Episcopal church, $31.10; amount of collection in Hay street M. E Church, $50; amount of collection by Baptist Church, $10.00; amount raised through canvassers appointed by citizens' meeting, $369.15; total, as above, $585.25.

It is but justice to the different churches to say that many of their most liberal contributors had already subscribed to the relief fund. The Presbyterian Church has had no preaching since the call was made for collections in the churches.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Three hundred pupils in the Graded School to-day.

Mr. G. A. Thomson is making additions to his dwelling on Haymount.

The reporter returns thanks to Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. for some very fine lemons. We like to be "soured on" in that way.

The Rev. J. P. McPherson, who labored so long and faithfully in his pastoral work in this vicinity, has been visiting Fayetteville. Mr. McPherson is now living at Jonesboro.

Mr. N. A. Sinclair has been appointed as assistant to Prof. Graham in the Graded School. Mr Sinclair is a graduate of Chapel Hill, and is highly spoken of as a competent and thorough teacher.

The debris and dirt from the burnt Fayetteville hotel is being utilized in raising the carriage-way on Hay and Donaldson streets. The work of getting ready for a new hotel is rapidly progressing.

We learn that the Davis Military School of Lagrange, N. C., is expected to attend our Fair in November next, when they will give an exhibition of the fine drilling for which they are so celebrated.

We understand that the first excursion to Wilson will be run under the auspices of the Fayetteville Baptist church. Tickets will be sold at a very low figure, and advertisment of the same will be made in due time.

Col. J. B. Starr is adding improvements to his already handsome dwelling on Haymount. Col. Starr has great good taste in architectural matters. His splendid building on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets and the iron-front store of Rose & Leak, besides several neat and beautiful dwellings in Fayetteville, bear us out in this assertion.

Mr. E. F. Moore has moved into the large store formerly occupied by A. E. Rankin & Co., on Gillespie street and Market square. The store has been greatly improved for his occupancy. Mr. Moore's indomitable energy and push in the large cotton and general merchandise business which he conducts, will give a bustling, busy air to that side of Market square.

M. J. B. Cook addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd in upper Fayetteville on Monday night. His speech was a ringing Democratic one, and elicited much applause. Besides making some good political hits, Mr. Cook spoke in a very pleasing manner of the past importance of that portion of Fayetteville, and the honored men which had made our town prominent in North Carolina.

MARRIED.

HINSDALE—BROADFOOT.—On Sept. 28, 1886, on Haymount, at the residence of Mrs. F. R. Broadfoot, by the Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Esq., to Mrs. MARY BROADFOOT.

VAUGHN—KING.—In Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1886, by the Rev. J. P. McPherson, of Jonesboro, Mr. ED. H. VAUGHN, of 71st township, and Miss FRANCIS M. KING, of Fayetteville.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	11½	Flint—good,	12 @ 13
Sides,	11	Flint—damaged,	5 @ 8
Hams,	15	Dry Salt,	9 @ 10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5 @ 6
Sides,	8½	LARD—	
Hams,	16 @ 17	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	9	Western,	9 @ 10
BAGGING,	10½ @ 12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35 @ 40
On foot,	2 @ 3	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
Dressed,	5 @ 6	Harness, c'ntry,	25 @ 30
BEESWAX,	18 @ 20	MOLASSES,	25 @ 40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22 @ 25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10 @ 12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85 @ 95	Sweet,	40
COTTON TIES,	1.15 @ 1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	20 @ 25	SALT,	@ 90
EGGS,	15 @ 00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½ @ 7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7 @ 8
West. Fam.,	4.00 @ 7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER, new,	60	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	65	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.75 @ 2.00
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
N. Carolina,	30 @ 60	Peh Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
Northern,	1.00 @ 1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8.95 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 32 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50. Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., September 29, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 9¼ cents. Spirits firm at 34½ cents. Rosin quiet at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Advantage of Advertising.

COOK'S 7CS is to-day a household word in our county. Our druggists report unprecedented sales and universal appreciation. For Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles it has no equal. Recollect 7CS; your druggist has it.

ADMINISTER SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE according to the directions. In the morning is the best time to take it.

We are glad to see the public waking up to the question of food adulterations. It is a vital one to every home. Among the principal necessities of the kitchen pure lard is paramount. Our families have recognized this in the favorite brand of W. P. Harvey & Co. It has been sold on this market a number of years with the greatest satisfaction. It is warranted strictly pure and free from all adulteration. Every one of our retail grocers keeps it constantly on hand. Mr. W. S. Cook represents W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore and Chicago, on this market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Full market price will be paid for all cotton left at Bluff Mill.
H. W. LILLY, Treas.,
sept 30-2m B. C. & B. Mills.

Industrial Exchange.

There will be opened to the public, in Brandt's Hall, Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C., on Oct. 7,

"An Industrial Exchange for Women's Work,"

for the sale of all kinds of plain and fancy Needle Work, Painting, etc. Consignments solicited from the public without regard to denominations.

sept 30 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KID GLOVES.

We would direct special attention to our different lines of Kid Gloves, comprising the most perfect assortment ever shown here.

100 DOZEN

Kid Gloves, all shades, at 50 cts. per pair. This Glove is a real bargain, and never fails to give satisfaction.

100 DOZEN

Kid Gloves, 5 buttons, in light and dark tan and black, at $1 per pair. This Glove we warrant in every respect. If they rip, tear or break in trying on we refund the price paid or give a new pair in exchange.

The Celebrated Santelmi

Kid Glove we show in all shades. This Glove has already established for itself a reputation of complete perfectness.

Frank Thornton.

sept 30 1t

For Rent.

A NEW AND DESIRABLE COTTAGE

with four rooms, a kitchen and pantry, on Winslow Street near the Wilson Short Cut Depot. For further information apply to

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

sept 30 tf

—AT—

Pemberton & Prior's

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Kyles Corner, Market Square,

YOU WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

PURE DRUGS,
Patent Medicies
of all kinds,
Fine Perfumery, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Articles, Art Materials,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes.

Orders by mail will receive our careful attention.

sept 23 tf

Desirable House and Lot for Sale.

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF I will, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, offer for sale that House and Lot on the Southeast corner of Dick and Russell streets, at present occupied by A. B. Daingerfield, Esq., and commonly known as "the Leete house."

Terms: One fourth cash, and balance in six months with 8 per cent interest from date.

Sept. 22, 1886. N. W. RAY, Attorney.
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TO PARENTS.



IF you want good School Shoes for Boys and Girls, go to the Fayetteville BOOT & SHOE Store of S. Behrends, Starr's Corner. There you will find an endless variety of the above goods at low prices. Another lot of those Men's $3 Shoes just received. Try a pair.

july 23 3m sept 23

PAINTING.

On Monday next, Sept. 27th, I will organize a class for PAINTING. Terms reasonable. For particulars call on or address me at my residence on Green Street, next door to St. John's Church.

sept 23-2t MRS. H. McD. ROBINSON.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

—H. I. McDUFFIE—
Fayetteville, N. C.,

Agent for the great Southern Music House, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.,

—will sell you either a—

Bent, Aarion, Mathushek, Chickering, or Mason & Hamlin PIANO.

—OR A—

PACKARD, BAY STATE, or MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Fifteen days' test trial. Privilege of exchange within six months. *Freight paid to your nearest depot.* Organs and Pianos sold on the installment plan—$5 per month for Organs; $10 per month for Pianos. Come and see.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
Fayetteville, N. C.
sept 23 2t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 15.

To take effect at 1:00 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 26, 1886.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:30 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	9:47 a. m.
Fayetteville,	11:37 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:26 p. m.
Liberty,		4:23 p. m.
Greensboro,	5:45 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:24 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:25 p. m.
Sanford,	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:25 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville daily at 1.15 P. M., and arrives at Shoe Heel at 3.35 P. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 4.05 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 7.55 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Fayetteville daily at 5.30 A. M., arrives at Shoe Heel at 9.05 A. M., leaves Shoe Heel at 9.50 A. M., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12.05 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7.30 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 11.45 A. M., leaves Sanford at 12.25 P. M., and arrives at Greensboro at 7.15 P. M.

Freight and Passenger Train South leaves Greensboro at 6.05 A. M., arrives at Sanford at 12.15 P. M., leaves Sanford at 1:15 P. M., and arrives at Fayetteville at 6.00 P. M.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.
sept 23 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK

have opened

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
SHOES,
HATS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETING,
etc., etc., etc.,

AT THEIR

New Up-Town Store

No. 50, HAY STREET,

(next the site of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

—This handsome store,—

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE STATE,

they have fitted up in

MODERN STYLE,

and their Commodious Floors enable them to display

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

they have ever before exhibited.

ROSE & LEAK

will continue the Down-Town Store

—AS A—

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The two Stores being connected by

Electric Telegraph,

any article to be found in either store can soon be laid before a customer.

Rose & Leak

HAVE PREPARED FOR THE

Wholesale Trade

—ALSO—

The first floor in the upper store will be devoted to their

RETAIL STOCK,

while the 2nd and 3rd floors, reached by a

MORSE ELEVATOR,

WILL BE DEVOTED TO THEIR

Wholesale Business.

Here goods in large quantities, bought by the

Case and Package,

ARE ALL OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL BE OBLIGED TO INTEREST THE TRADE.

The attention of merchants is called to this Department.

Time and space will not permit the enumeration of the many beautiful articles to be seen at the

NEW STORE,

NOR TO CALL ATTENTION TO MANY

Special Bargains

to be had at the

LOWER STORE.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Later, if opportunity is had,

ROSE & LEAK

will call more special attention to the

BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES

—IN—

Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS,
etc., etc., etc.,

ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED AND WILL BE SHOWN WITH PLEASURE.

A large stock of the Latest Styles in

STIFF and SOFT

HATS

JUST RECEIVED.

A large stock of beautiful

Carpeting

JUST RECEIVED.

Respectfully, ROSE & LEAK
sept 30 3t

ROSE & LEAK OCCUPY TWO HANDSOME Glass and Iron Fronts on HAY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAME OF THE

BOSS LUNCH MILK BISCUIT



may be partially realized by its large, appreciative demand, aggregating

1,018,440 POUNDS IN SIX YEARS.

Sold only to the Fancy Trade.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT HEADQUARTERS,

and nowhere else in this city.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

TABLE CREAMERY BUTTER—
UNRIVALLED, FULL CREAM CHEESE,
CHIPPED BEEF,
BEEF TONGUES,
HAMS—Fancy Brands, Ferris & Co.'s, Springfield, Monumental and State N. C.
My Trucksters are now sending in fresh Cabbage, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Northern and Domestic

APPLES.

The variel branches of my attractive stock are carefully watched and kept fully up, and any demands can safely be made at

HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

THE HEATED TERM

has passed, and I thank my patrons for their efforts to aid in closing at 7½ during the trying weather. The rest has been beneficial and much enjoyed. Now as in days gone by,

HEADQUARTERS, GEO. A. THOMSON,

wide open, wide awake and to the front, with every toothsome attraction that is known to the trade. FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY DAY.

Special attention called to the extensive variety of Canned and Glass Goods.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following described articles of personal property have been seized by me in Cumberland County, N. C., on the 11th day of September, 1886, for violation of Sec. 3258, Revised Statutes of the United States, viz:

One Copper 15 gallon Still, Worm and Worm Tub.
One 5 gallon Keg, 2 Buckets.
One Shovel, Hoe and Axe.

Supposed to be the property of one Leonard, of Randolph County, N. C. Any person claiming any interest in said property is hereby requested to come forward and make claim thereto within thirty days from this date, and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States.

WM. H. YARBOROUGH,
sept 23-3t Collector 4th District N. C.

7 Cs.

TRADE MARK.

COOK'S
CERTAIN
Consumption, Cough, Cold
—AND—
CATARRH CURE.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

Pleasant, Safe, Natural and Efficacious.

POSITIVE AND PERMANENT IN ALL CASES OF

Pneumonia,
Whooping-Cough,
Croup,
Sore Throat

and every disease of the

Lungs, Throat

—and air passages.—

Your druggist will give you a guarantee. Remember the name,

—7 Cs.—

sept 15 1m

TIP-TOP.

—Tip-Top in Style,—

Tip-Top in Quality, Tip-Top in Workmanship,

TIP-TOP IN EVERY RESPECT.

Sold on its Merits.

That this applies to our F. I. L. I. 1793 Cigar none will dispute, and if there be any "Doubting Thomases" let them now be convinced.

The F. I. L. I. with the No. 11 Cigar Claim Superiority, and Both are on Hand

And for sale by

A. S. Huske & Co.

—Such brands of—

TOBACCO

—AS—

"WEDDING CAKE," "YELLOW BIRD," "MAN'S PRIDE," "MATTAPONE," "BLUE FLAG," AND "CLIPPER,"

Are for sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Valuable Store for Sale.

If not sold before at private sale, I shall offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, that valuable store on Person street in Fayetteville in the "Robinson Block," now occupied by J. W. Hollingsworth, with warehouse belonging to same This is one of the most desirable stores in Fayetteville, is in the centre of business and on one of the most important streets.

Terms made known on day of sale.

sept 9-ts GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All books on the State list, *when sold for cash*, are at Contract Prices. When charged the price is from 10 to 15 per cent. higher.

McNEILL & CO.

NEW CROP.

This Company owns and operates three mills as follows:

Patapsco Mill A, Ellicott City, Md.
Patapsco Mill B, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Mill C, Orange Grove, Md.

YIELDING Daily Capacity 2200 brls

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE

The value of flour depends on the proportionate quantity of gluten, sugar and phosphate of lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our

Patent Roller Flours

are manufactured, is unequalled for the purity and superior quality of it nutritious properties. We make

Patapsco Superlative, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by MR. B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 19 6m

BROWN'S Crockery Store

J. D. BROWN & CO.

—Are offering—

Bargains

In goods in their line

—TO MAKE ROOM FOR—

HEAVY SHIPMENTS

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

Which they will receive at an early day.

J. D. BROWN & CO.,

No. 8 HAY STREET,

july 29-tf (2 doors above Hinsdale's Corner.)

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

Session of nine months begins

Monday, October 4th, 1886,

—ENDING—

June 24th, 1887,

with an intermission of one week at Christmas.

Charge for the nine months reduced to $180. One-half payable in advance, the other half at the expiration of twenty weeks, when the Spring term will begin.

Rooms large and well ventilated. Courses of study complete in every respect. School thoroughly equipped for efficient work. Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

sept 2 6t

WE SELL CLIPPER BLADES,

WE SELL CLIPPER TOBACCO,

WE SELL CLIPPER PLOWS.

H. H. H., or A. S. HUSKE & CO.

sept 9 tf

FOR SALE.

A good second hand six-horse power Steam Engine and Boiler, in good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to J. N. EMMITT,

At Foundry, next to McKethan's Shops.

sept 16 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

By an order from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the matter of A. C. MacRae and others, *ex parte*, on petition for partition of certain lands, I will sell for cash at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock, that piece of land lying on the west side of Hillsboro street in Fayetteville, and generally known as the "Foundry Lot."

D. G. MacRAE,
sept 10-4t Commissioner.

Who Knows? or Home Questions.

Who knows where pins and needles go,
Where all the buttons stray?
Who knows where all the pennies go
That somehow get away?
Who knows how all the china breaks,
That wasn't touched at all?
How baby gets so black a bruise
Yet never gets a fall?

Who knows whence all the fashions come,
And where they disappear?
Why one brief month should make a fright
Of what was "such a dear?"
Who knows how little bills can swell
To such prodigious size?
Who knows, indeed, what's going on
Beneath his very eyes?

Who knows just where her husband goes
When "business" keeps him out?
Who knows when best to wear a smile,
And when to wear a pout?
Who knows the time to face the fact
That she's no longer young?
Who knows how best to speak her mind,
And how to hold her tongue?

Who knows the most convenient day
To bring a friend to dine?
Who knows the half of what he spends
On clubs, cigars and wine?
Who knows one bonnet cannot last
A woman half her life?
Who knows the woman is the same
When sweetheart turns to wife?

Who knows why all the pretty girls
Are often last to go?
How all the ugly women wed
Who never had a beau?
Why small men fancy wives so large
And large men fancy small?
Who knows, in fact, how half the world
Was ever matched at all?

Who knows how far to trust a friend,
How far to hate a foe?
Just when to speak a kindly Yes,
And when a sturdy No?
Who knows—the grim old Grecian sage
Says gravely from my shelf,
The wisest man in all the world
Is he who knows himself.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A Pointed Answer.

The young Democrat who asked his best girl which party she was in favor of blushed when she said she was in favor of a wedding party.

Her Husband's Certificate.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, ma'am?" inquired the judge. "Well I should think I orter," was the reply. "My husband drives a canal boat."

The Dead Language.

"Is your wife acquainted with the dead languages?" asked the professor. "May be she is," was the reply, "but the language she uses is entirely too warm to have been dead very long."

The New Brother.

There was a wedding breakfast. The bridegroom to a little girl: "You have a new brother now, you know."

"Yeth," responded the little one, "ma said it wath Lottie's lath chance, so she had better take it."

The rest of the little one's talk was drowned in a clatter of knives and forks.

A Brave Girl.

George and Mabel were walking down the avenue, and George was showing her how much he knew.

"Yes," he said, "science is constantly making some new discovery. Now, there's the tyrotoxicon."

"What is that? It must be something horrible, isn't it?"

"It is. It's a terrible microbe that gets through your entire system. It is caught by eating ice cream," and here George looked straight ahead with all the indifference he had in stock.

"What kind of a disease does it give you?" she inquired, suppressing a shudder.

"I don't know exactly, but I should think it was something like the small pox, only a great deal worse."

She didn't speak for two or three minutes. Then she laid her hand on his arm and said in a low voice:

"George."

"What is it, dearest?"

"I have been vaccinated."

In George's humble estimation the tyrotoxicon is the biggest failure on record.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Green Pepper Salad.

Large green peppers are relished prepared in this way: Remove all the seeds and fill the pepper with cooked tomato pulp and minced mushrooms, seasoned with salt and butter. Bake in a hot oven and serve.

Delicious Omelettes.

Into a quarter of a pound of dry sifted flour mix one tablespoonful of herbs so finely minced as to be almost powder, a little salt, cayenne pepper and a saltspoonful of powdered sugar. Beat three eggs very light, and add to them one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, the juice of two large tomatoes and a cup of warm milk; stir in the flour by degrees and fry a delicate brown. This amount will make two omelettes.

Roast Stuffed Spring Ducks.

Take two very fine spring ducks, singe and draw them well; save the livers and chop them fine. Fry in butter a few chopped schallots, 6 ounces of bread without crust, and 2 or 3 yolks of raw eggs, with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Stuff your ducks with this; truss them finely and roast about one hour, adding some broth to the dripping. Grease off well and strain over the ducks. Serve apple sauce separately.

To Pickle Pigs' Feet.

Put four feet in a saucepan with cold water, pepper corns, whole cloves and allspice, adding salt, and boil them until the bones are loose. Remove all the bones and put the meat in a stone jar. Strain one quart of the water in which the feet were boiled, add one pint of vinegar and boil for five minutes. At the end of this time turn the vinegar and water over the meat from the pigs' feet, completely covering it, and keep in a cool place. The mass will be like jelly, and is cut as needed. If desired, it may be put in bowls and turned out on the dish before serving.

White Soup.

Three pounds of a "knuckle" of veal, bones broken and meat minced; one-half cup of raw rice, three quarts of water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, rubbed in flour; half an onion chopped, three eggs, one cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls minced parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Put water, meat, bones, rice and onion over the fire and boil very slowly for four hours. Strain, pick out meat and bones, and rub the rice through a fine colander. Season, return to the fire, boil up, skim well and put in parsley and butter. Heat the milk in a saucepan, pour upon the beaten eggs and stir into the soup, removing the latter from the fire as soon as they are fairly mixed together.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

Care of Farm Wagons.

From the Massachusetts Ploygman.

Carriages and farm wagons might be made to last twice as long if only a few moments were spent each week during dry weather in tightening up the bolts that hold the wagon together. As a rule, farmers give no attention to this work, and only find out that a bolt is loose when the nut is lost, or some portion of the woodwork breaks down. During every dry season the wood-work of most wagons shrinks enough to loosen the bolts, which if not tightened will permit the frame of the wagon to start in the joints, and thus rapidly wear off the tenants and enlarge the mortises. Should the wagon hold together until wet weather comes, the open joints thus made will be filled with water and tightened; but water having once got into the interior of the wood uncovered by paint, it softens it, and decay will begin, and when once begun, it will be but a short time before the frame of the wagon is beyond repair. But if a few moments had been spent in tightening the bolts at the right time, this would have been prevented.

The wheels of a wagon usually receive more attention than the frame; but even these are often neglected, because when affected by dry weather they cannot be repaired by the farmer himself; for when a tire is once loosened it requires a blacksmith to tighten it; as this is somewhat costly, the farmer often neglects it, hoping each week that the weather will change and the roads become wet enough to tighten up the wheels, and thus save the expense of resetting the tires. We have seen men try to economize by wetting their wagon wheels when the tires become loose, every time the wagon is used, thinking thus to tighten them and save the expense of resetting the tires. This is all wrong, and far from economy. When a tire gets loose it should be at once tightened, even though it should be known that it would rain the next day. In fact, a wheel with a loose tire should always be kept from water, for the joints being opened the water penetrates where it softens the wood, and causes it not only to wear rapidly, but to decay. It is very important to keep a wheel tight enough to prevent water from getting into the mortises, because the least decay opens the interior of the hub to the weather, and will let in the water not only every time the wagon is out in the rain, but even in fair weather, so long as the water stands in any portion of the road over which the wagon is to pass. The farmer never spends his money in the repair of any implements to better advantage than when he gets a loose tire reset.

The Crop Lien Law.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

The lien law has been thoroughly discussed, *pro* and *con*, through the State press. Shall the law be repealed? It ought to be. It has not only bankrupted the major portion of the farming class of the State, but it has paralyzed agriculture and State prosperity to an extent that cannot be computed in dollars and cents. The effect of the law has been to compel the mortgaged farmer to raise cotton whether he willed it so or not. The merchant must be paid, and cotton is equal to ready money itself, and the merchant dictates in the matter, and hence cotton must pay the debt. The very large majority of the farmers being in debt, and liens hanging over them—transferred from crop to crop, from year to year—they can do nothing but raise cotton, or else be closed out by the sheriff. These farmers, so far as the majority of them are concerned, can never hope during their lifetime to pay entirely out of debt under this system of continual and exclusive cotton culture. If a man who is not in debt cannot make cotton at a profit, how is it expected of one who is already swamped in debt, and who must pay yearly such enormous and exhorbitant interest upon the supplies he receives and the money necessary to run his farm?

The lien law has been the worst curse that could possibly have overtaken Southern agriculture. Wipe out this blot! Let the heel of an intelligent and sensible Legislature be put down firmly upon and kill forever this leech that has been so long sapping the life blood of Southern agriculture. Deliver our people from this terrible affliction in the shape of a crop lien law, and then every individual man will stand upon his personal honor and veracity, and he will be enabled once more to exercise the right of a freeman, and can then diversify his crops, and by a reasonable degree of economy and good judgment pay his way in the world, and have something over to go to his family and help pay his debts. Down with the lien law!

Value of Subsoiling.

The greatest advantage of subsoiling is to increase the amount of moisture and to make it available for the plants. This condition always tells most favorably in the time of drought, but it is proportionately a disadvantage in a wet season. It is then always an injury, and these two conditions are shown by the experiments of Professor Sanborn. Plants grow near the surface, or rather mainly feed near the surface. Their natural home is in the soil, and this extends but a few inches beneath the surface. It is the vegetable matter—humus, as chemists call it—which fits the soil for plant growth. It is most important, then, that the farmer should increase as much as possible the amount of organic matter in the soil. This is the foundation of growth rather than in a deeply stirred or broken up amount of the ground. If it could be known beforehand that the season would be dry, then subsoiling would be the thing to do, so that the surplus waters of the spring might remain in the more open ground and be available when the drought should come. A deep soil is a good absorbent, and it should be the farmer's aim to make the soil deeper and richer. There is more real improvement in this than in subsoiling the undercrust.

Young Colts.

When the young colts arrive some pains should be taken to rear them in the best manner. There is considerable mortality among young colts which may be avoided. This mostly occurs among farmers whose mares are at work in the field. The rearing of colts upon farms is just now a very profitable business, and is to be encouraged by good advice and wise management. The best way is to have the colts run with the mares, and to give the mares an occasional rest for the colts to suck. When the colts are shut up and turned to the mare at noon and night only the milk is heated by the hard work of the mare, and the udder is distended, often painfully, and both mare and colt suffer. The milk is also less in quantity, for when a colt sucks six or eight times in a day the supply of milk will easily be double the quantity given when the colt is turned to the mare only twice a day. Besides, when the colt accompanies the mare it becomes used to its surroundings in the field and on the road, and takes its first lesson for its future training.

NORTH CAROLINA.

News and Views of the State Press.

Charlotte *Chronicle:* Davidson College opened on the 9th, and now has 112 students. This is the largest number that has been present at the beginning of the term for several years.

Goldsboro *Argus:* The first regular train on the W. & W.'s Wilson and Fayetteville "short cut" was run over that road Wednesday from Wilson to Benson, a distance of about 47 miles. That careful and popular conductor, Capt R. J. Southerland, is in charge of the train, than whom there is none better.

Lumberton *Robesonian:* The protracted meeting of the Presbyterian church has closed with 27 additions to the church. Rev. Mr. A. R. Shaw was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Black and Lacy. ——We are pained to have to chronicle the death of Mr. Niell A. McLean, which occurred on Wednesday, the 8th inst. He was about 76 years of age and was a quiet, peaceable citizen.

Charlotte *Observer:* Within the last week it is understood that several meetings have been held in this city for the purpose of organizing an independent movement in the county, the final result of which will be the placing in the field of a full legislative and county ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic nominees. —— Mr. W. A. Smith, of Concord, was in the city yesterday, and exhibited some specimens of very rich gold ore from the Rocky River mine.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* Goldsboro's contribution to the Charleston sufferers now exceeds $500 and has been forwarded as follows: By J. Strauss & Co., $25.00; Goldsboro Rifles, $35.00; Citizens' Relief Committee, Sept. 11th, $167.40; childrens' entertainment, $101.00; ladies' fair and festival, $78.40; Citizens' Relief Committee, Sept. 20th, $106.25; making a total of $513.05. Since the 20th, $25.00 has been collected by the Relief Committee and a few more subscriptions are expected. The grand total will not fall short of $550.00.

Concord *Register:* The crops are at least two weeks late, but if frosts do not set in early the crop will be a tolerable good one. ——The Synod of North Carolina will assemble at Concord on Tuesday night, the 5th of October, at 7:45 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. C. Alexander, of the Orange Presbytery. ——The revival at Rocky River M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Grissom's charge, has resulted in one hundred and thirty conversions, and added nearly one hundred to the membership of that church. The nightly services have been discontinued, but the interest is still strong.

Henderson *Gold Leaf:* Rev. M. V. McDuffie preached his farewell sermon at the Baptist church Sunday morning. A large congregation heard him. His theme was christian developement, and the subject was treated in an able, entertaining and instructive manner. It was replete with sound logic and wholesome advice, and many were the favorable comments made upon it. At night he preached at the M. E. Church, taking for the subject of his remarks scenes in and lessons from the life of Samson. This was pronounced by those who heard it to be a finer effort than his sermon in the morning. Mr. McDuffie will leave with his family for his new home and field of labor next Wednesday. Our best wishes will attend them.

Raleigh *News-Observer:* Fab. H. Busbee, Esq., has received a telegram from Mr. Snodgrass, manager of the street car company, stating that he has purchased the cars, &c., and expects to be here in a few days. ——It is reported that Minister Jarvis will resign next year and return to North Carolina. We have every reason to believe that the report is incorrect, though Gov. Jarvis does hope to obtain a leave of absence from his post next February, for a visit to his home. ——Oxford jottings: A weather observing and signal station will be established here very shortly. The Oxford and Henderson Telegraph Company has agreed to transmit the weather dispatches free. ——Around Tally-Ho and Dutchville typhoid fever is very prevalent indeed. There are three doctors in that neighborhood who together have, it is said, between sixty and seventy cases.

Durham *Plant:* We learn that two young men, Messrs. Johnson, of Bertie county, and Cooper, of Cherokee county, were expelled from the University on Saturday last for hazing. [Served them right.] ——On last Thursday night the large prize room occupied by Mr. T. A. Noel was destroyed by fire. The building was the property of Mr. W. R. Cooper, upon which he had insurance to the amount of $2,500. This did not by any means cover the value of the building. Mr. Noel had a very large quantity of bright wrappers in the burned building, upon which he had an insurance policy of $9,000. ——Durham shipped last week 113,800 pounds of smoking tobacco, worth $35,301.57; 4,565 pounds chewing tobacco, worth $1,300; 175,000 pounds leaf tobacco, worth $30,000; 7,638,700 cigarettes, worth $22,115. At the warehouses last week 310,275 pounds of leaf tobacco was sold for $30,257. The tobacco was generally poor quality and the price rated low.

Salem *Press:* The protracted meeting at Marvin's Chapel closed Sunday night. During the meetings there were 15 conversions and accessions to the Methodist church at that place. ——Joe Brim, colored, of Winston, thought he would deal out a little anti-prohibition on the sly in that place, but he wasn't sly enough for the officers of the law, and Joe now languishes in jail in default of $50 bail until court. ——We are pleased to learn that the recent revival services at good old Friendland, which commenced on September 5th, and were continued till Wednesday following, proved a very encouraging success. The result was 14 converts, all of whom joined that church. ——At Macedonia, also a Moravian church in Davie county, a series of prayer meetings were commenced by the members, under the leadership of Mr. Wiley Riddle, and resulted in several conversions up to Thursday last.

Charlotte *Home-Democrat:* The State tax, for State purposes, should be reduced ten or fifteen cents less than it now is. It is said at Raleigh that it can be reduced five cents. That is not enough. Too much money is now in the hands of the Public Treasurer or in the Raleigh banks. There is more money collected to pay the interest on the State debt than is necessary, and we protest against the collections of such excessive amounts. If North Carolina papers would talk more about North Carolina finances and the necessity for a reduction in taxation, and not devote all their attention to National affairs, they would do their own people more good. ——A Washington correspondent of the Wilmington *Review* has much to say in praise of Hon. A. M. Waddell, while a member of Congress from this State. Mr. Waddell is a man who will do North Carolina credit in any position, for he is, indeed, a true man, and we are one of his political admirers as a stand-up Southerner.

One-Hlaf of the Democratic Leaders in Congress to Stay at Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1886.—Up to the present time 25 chairmen of committees of the House have either been defeated for renomination or declined to stand for future honors. In addition, four other renominations are looked upon as doubtful. Among those who will not return are Tucker, of Virginia, chairman of the judiciary committee; Miller, Texas, banking and currency; Bragg, Wisconsin, military; Cobb, Indiana, public lands; Wellborn, Texas, Indian affairs; Throckmorton, Texas, Pacific railroads; King, Louisiana, levees and Mississippi river improvements; Aiken, South Carolina, education; Mitchell, Connecticut, patents; Eldridge, Michigan, pensions; Geddes, Ohio, war claims; Barbour, Virginia, District Columbia; Bennett, North Carolina, expenditures in the State Department; Robertson, Kentucky, expenditures in the War Department; Reece, Georgia, expenditures in the Post-office Department; Buck, New York, expenditures in public buildings; Gibson, West Virginia, expenditures in the Department of Justice; Singleton, Mississippi, library; Barksdale, Mississippi, printing; Green, North Carolina, ventilation; Cox, North Carolina, civil service; Curtin, Pennsylvania, select labor; Willis, Kentucky, rivers and harbors, who is running independent, and Boyle, Pennsylvania, Pan Electric.

Those whose nominations are considered doubtful are Belmont, New York, foreign affairs; Muller, New York, militia; Halsell, Kentucky, private lands; Caldwell, Tennessee, election of President and Vice President. The total committees of the House are fifty-seven, and with the defeat of the doubtful ones added to the list of those already relegated to the past will make twenty-nine, or one over one-half of the total number.

About the same percentage of the entire Democratic representation as is shown in the list of chairmen have also suffered defeat at the hands of their constituents. This means that the Fiftieth Congress will have possibly less than one-half of the present Democratic members, providing none are defeated at the polls. The reasons assigned for setting these members aside are said to reflect seriously upon the policy of the administration. This bears every semblance of the truth, from the fact that those whose names appear above have been pronounced friends of the President and indorsed his policy.

Charleston Ready to Handle All the Business that Offers.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Messrs. F. W. Wagener & Co., are fully abreast of the times, and, as usual, are in the front rank of those in business circles who have been undaunted by our recent disasters. Their firm was the first to recover from the demoralized condition of affairs consequent upon the wreck of many business establishments in the city and a suspension of the activities of trade. The company are now disposed to take a very cheerful and encouraging view of the trade of the country with Charleston in the very near future, and are evidently of the opinion that the recuperation of trade will soon be an accomplished fact. In a recent circular letter to their patrons Messrs. Wagener & Co. say:

"We have been informed that some parties have stated that Charleston was not in a position to transact business satisfactorily on account of damage received. This is untrue, as well as unkind, and it pains us to think that even a single person should try and divert business from our city by this means. Business moves along satisfactorily and with some show of activity. The number of personal buyers present is quite large and mail orders are plentiful. Thus the current of trade is kept running."

There is not the slightest doubt that the same statement could be made with equal truth about every large wholesale house in Charleston. Messrs. Wagener & Co. think that during the present week the appearance and stay in the city of visitors expected will afford ample opportunity to the merchants to establish more extensive business relations with our friends than heretofore, inasmuch as business men everywhere have made up their minds to deal more largely with Charleston than ever before, in order to help the city redeem itself. As a matter of fact many of the merchants have already sent in orders much in excess of their usual volume of business.

A Guano Syndicate.

A syndicate of Baltimoreans has been formed for the purpose of enlarging the guano trade to that city from the bird deposits in the Caribbean seas. The company will be known as the Carib Guano Company, chartered by the General Assembly of 1886. A number of well known business men have connected themselves with the enterprise. The source from which the guano will be supplied comprises about two hundred islands, which, it is claimed, represent between two and three million tons of guano. The deposits were critically examined by Dr. G. Henry Williams, who has spent some time in exploring the guano islands in the Carribbean sea. An analysis has developed from 50 to 70 per cent. of phosphate of lime in the deposits. The islands are covered with dense vegetation, and the specimens of tropical fruit brought from them by Mr. Joseph S. Hopkins show the value of the guano. The guano is used just as imported, and also as a commercial fertilizer. By the vigorous development of the industry, the gentlemen connected with the Carib Company anticipate giving employment to many vessels that go to the West Indies and have had to return in ballast.

The Electric Fluid Sets Oil Ablaze.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 23, 1886.—A special from Lima, Ohio, says Calderon & Madison's oil well was struck by lightning at 7 o'clock this morning and the fire communicated to the five-hundred barrel tanks, which burst and the oil spread over the southern part of the city, endangering thousands of dollars worth of property. A large tank across the street from Calderon & Madison's well was also struck and 2,400 barrels of oil were consumed. There is imminent danger of the fire spreading to other wells and endangering the entire city across the river. The entire department is out and great excitement prevails.

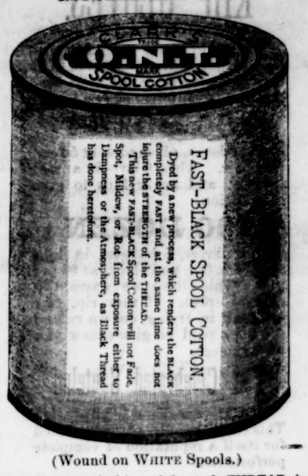
NOON:—The fire is still raging, and it is beyond the power of the fire department to check its progress. Mrs. Henderson, standing in the doorway of her home, near the first well struck, was struck by a stray bolt of lightning and killed. The Hagle oil well was ignited, but further damage was averted by tearing down the rigging.

Bridging the Missouri.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1886.—A special to the *Times* from Milwaukee says: The contract for a $1,000,000 bridge over the Missouri River at Kansas City for the new St. Paul line has been let. The bridge will be 1,200 feet long with approaches of 200 feet. It will be of the Cantilever pattern, 80 feet above low water, and when completed will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.



(Wound on WHITE Spools.)

A full line of this celebrated **THREAD** in **WHITE, FAST BLACK** and **COLORS** for sale at wholesale and retail by

F. W. THORNTON.
july 29-3m Fayetteville, N. C.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

—GO TO—

T. W. Broadfoot & Co's.,

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

For FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS.

They keep a full assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES,

—AND SELL—

Lead, Oil and Ready-Mixed Paints

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

They have just received a large supply of

—LANDRETH'S—

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Also, that fine variety, "SOUTHERN PRIZE," which is gaining so much popularity.

july 29 tf

FAYETTEVILLE Graded and Normal School!

Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt.

This well known School will be opened on

MONDAY. SEPT. 20th,

With a Full Corps of Teachers.

Pupils from outside Cross Creek District will be received at the following rates for the term ending May 20th, 1887, viz.:

In the 1st grade,.....$35
In the 2nd and 3rd grades,.....25
In the 4th and 5th grades,.....20
All below the 5th grade,.....15

Special rates for two or more pupils may me made with the Executive Committee.

GOOD BOARD

IN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILIES CAN BE OBTAINED.

☞ Applications should be made to

W. N. TILLINGHAST, R. M. NIMOCKS, C. W. BROADFOOT, } Ex. Com.

sept 2 6t

CALL AND SEE THE

Celebrated Aurora Watch

Which has been pronounced by 1,500 Watchmakers to be

The Best Made

A certificate of guarantee for one year is given with every Aurora Watch, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest line of

CLOCKS.

☞ Each Clock is warranted for ONE YEAR, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

The largest and handsomest line of

Plated Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

Solid Silver Ware,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

The largest line of

SPECTACLES,

That will improve your sight, at

Prior's Jewelry Store.

Engagement and Wedding Rings,

At PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

aug 4

Tobacco Curing.

Planters in this section raising tobacco in lots too small to justify building barns can have their tobacco carefully and satisfactorily cured, on reasonable terms, by sending or bringing it to the undersigned, at Maj. Orrell's plantation on the Wilmington road.

aug 5-tf JOHN W. WILLIAMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE

Colored Normal School,

E. E. SMITH, A. M., Principal,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Will open its tenth annual session on MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886, at the

HOWARD SCHOOL BUILDING

at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The corps of teachers are able and experienced, and the latest and best approved methods of instruction will be pursued. All teachers and studen (desiring to prepare themselves for teachers) are requested to be present at the opening of the session, or as early thereafter as possible.

Correspondence solicited. For catalogue or further information, address THE PRINCIPAL.

sept 9 1m

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,

No. 4 GREEN STREET,

JOBBER IN TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS. 50 BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO, BOXES TOBACCO

Sole agent for the celebrated brands,

"OLD MONTICELLO" Maryland Rye. | "BLUE GRASS" Kentucky Rye.

Distillers' Agent for

PURE NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.

—Full line of—

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES,

For medicinal purposes.

aug 19 tf

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

dec 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE.

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 12:1 tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Aug 13 131-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

—AT—

R.R.
T.T.T.
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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

mar 18-tf

WANTED A reliable and energetic Salesman in every county in the South and West. Work light and pleasant. Salary or commission first-class.

Address us at once, stating age, present and past occupation. J. A. WILMORE & CO.,

sept 23-1m Richmond, Va.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County for the purpose of partition among the heirs at law of the late Phillip A. Tew, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell to the highest bidder the following described lands lying on the Wilmington Road, partly within the limits of Fayetteville, viz: 62½ acres, formerly the "M. N. Taylor residence," and conveyed by him to R. B. Lutterloh and by mesne conveyances to said Phillip A. Tew, deceased, as a reference to the deed from R. W. Thornton and wife to said Tew in the Register's office, Book V, No. 3, page 610, will more fully appear. The tract will be divided into building lots to suit purchasers.

Terms: one half cash, balance on six months credit. Title retained until purchase money is fully paid.

WM. A. GUTHRIE, Commissioner.

sept 23 ts

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A young lady, who is thoroughly competent to give instruction in all the English branches, desires a situation either as a teacher in a town or country school or as a tutor in a private family. Can also give instruction in music if desired. For terms, etc., address

W. W. COLE, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19-tf

WANTED,

by a young man of experience, a situation as salesman with some responsible dealer of Fayetteville. Has a large influence in Marlboro and Richmond counties, and can control for his employer the patronage of many of their best citizens. Bank reference. Call at office of OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

aug 19 tf

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes,

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M., } Principals
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, }

☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds and every description of printing.

Oct. 8 1885.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S Red Star Brand PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,	S. A. PHILLIPS,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,	GEO. A. THOMSON,
D. H. RAY & CO.,	A. GARRASON,
CHARLES HAIGH,	A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
W. J. McDONALD,	D. M. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE,	J. L. ALLEN,
J. C. THOMSON,	W. J. BOONE & CO.,
J. R. VANN,	E. F. MOORE,

AYER BROS.

—ALSO.—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.

One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17 1y

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.



Made in Button, Congress & Lace, Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.

sept 3m

Selling at Cost FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advancing Every Day.

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CAR LOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work.

july 22 tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

Notice to Shippers.

The Steamer J. C. Stewart is now in the employment of the Cape Fear & Peoples' Steamboat Co., and will run the regular days of the "Steamer A. P. Hurt," while the latter is being overhauled and painted. Leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays. Leaving Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

sept 9-tf W. S. COOK, Ag't.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

Oats, Corn, Hay and Wheat

50,000 Bus. WHITE OATS.
10,000 Bus. MIXED WHITE CORN.
200 Tons TIMOTHY HAY.

For sale by P. B. SUBLETT & SON,
sept 23-3m Staunton, Va.

A CARD.

I hereby announce myself an Independent Democratic Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. If elected I will attend to the duties of the position to the best of my ability, and trust that those who favor me with their votes will have no cause to regret their action. I refer to my past official record as a guarantee for the future.

sept 9-1m J. M. BYRD.

Administratrix's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Mary Lamont, late of Cumberland County, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 3rd, 1887. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA LAMONT, Adm'x of MARY LAMONT.

N. W. RAY, Att'y. s9-6

July 28, 1886.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S POWDERS are used in time.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which HORSES and CATTLE are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.